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I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1. Section 43.62 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 43.62, sets forth the annual reporting requirements that apply to all persons or entities that hold, or are required to hold, an authorization from the Commission under section 214 of the Communications Act of 1934 (Communications Act), as amended, 47 U.S.C. § 214, to provide international telecommunications service (international section 214 authorization); to all persons or entities providing interconnected voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) service between the United States and a foreign point; and to all persons or entities owning international facilities between the United States and a foreign point.¹

2. Based on the requirements of section 43.62, this Filing Manual provides the directions for completing three annual international reports: the Services Report; the Traffic and Revenue Report; and the Circuit Status Report. The Commission compiles the data filed pursuant to section 43.62 in FCC statistical reports that it publishes annually.

3. This Filing Manual sets forth instructions on how to file the section 43.62 reports. It explains who must file, which of the reports to file, the information that each report must contain, and the filing procedures. The Filing Manual is organized as follows: Section I provides a brief introduction and summary of the Filing Manual. Section II describes who must file each of the three annual reports, how they must file, and related matters. Section III sets forth filing instructions for the Services Report. Section IV sets forth filing instructions for the Traffic and Revenue Report. Section V sets forth filing instructions for the Circuit Status Report. Also included are the following appendices: (A) the text of section 43.62 of the Commission's rules; (B) definitions of terms used in this Filing Manual;² (C) the Services Report (the Registration Form and the Services Checklist); (D) the Traffic and Revenue Report (Schedules 1-4); (E) the Circuit Status Report (Schedule 5); and (F) the Certification Form.

4. This Filing Manual adopts the following terminology to refer to the various persons and entities subject to section 43.62 filing requirements. A U.S. International Carrier is defined as any person or entity in the United States that provides telecommunications on a common carrier basis between the United States and a Foreign Point, *i.e.*, any person or entity in the United States that provides International Telecommunications Service.³ A U.S. International Interconnected VoIP Service Provider is defined as a person or entity in the United States that provides Interconnected VoIP Service between the United States and a Foreign Point, *i.e.*, any person or entity in the United States that provides International Interconnected VoIP Service. A U.S. International Service Provider is defined as a U.S. International Carrier or a U.S. International Interconnected VoIP Service Provider. A U.S. International Authorization Holder is defined as a person or entity that has received authorization from the FCC under section 214 of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. § 214, to provide International Telecommunications Service.

¹ See *Reporting Requirements for U.S. Providers of International Telecommunications Services, Amendment of Part 43 of the Commission's Rules*, IB Docket No. 04-112, First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 11-76, rel. May 13, 2011.

² Terms that are defined in Appendix B are capitalized in the text of the Filing Manual.

³ Any person or entity that carries international traffic into or out of the United States on a common carrier basis is a U.S. International Carrier and must have international section 214 authority, 47 U.S.C. § 214. The term U.S. International Carrier includes any person or entity that may be providing International Telecommunications Service without having obtained an appropriate international section 214 authorization. Any such person or entity is in violation of the Communications Act and is advised to obtain such authorization immediately. 47 U.S.C. § 214.

A person or entity with an Owned International Facility refers to a person or entity that owns or leases an International Facility connected to a U.S. International Connection Point, subject to certain qualifications described in section V of the Filing Manual. A Filing Entity is defined as any person or entity that is required to file information with the FCC pursuant to section 43.62 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 43.62, as described in this Filing Manual.

5. The term "United States" means "the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and the possessions of the United States, but does not include the Canal Zone."⁴

II. FILING REQUIREMENTS

A. Who Must File Section 43.62 Reports?

6. This section of the Filing Manual describes in detail who must file each of the three section 43.62 reports. Entities that solely provide domestic service need not file, including connecting local exchange and commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) carriers that provide access to long-distance service providers and render bills to customers in the name of service providers, but do not resell the international service of service providers.

7. Briefly, any U.S. International Authorization Holder, whether or not it provided any International Telecommunications Service during the preceding calendar year (the reporting period), as well as any U.S. International Service Provider that provided service during the reporting period, and any person or entity with an Owned International Facility, must file annually the Services Report. Except in certain circumstances described in paragraph 10 of the Filing Manual, any U.S. International Service Provider that provided International Telecommunications Service or International Interconnected VoIP Service during the reporting period must file a Traffic and Revenue Report, whether such provider operated by using its own facilities or by reselling the facilities or services of another provider. Any person or entity with an Owned International Facility as of December 31 of the reporting period must file the Circuit Status Report.

1. Who Must File the Services Report?

8. Pursuant to section 43.62, the following persons or entities must file the Services Report for each reporting period: (a) every U.S. International Authorization Holder, whether or not it provided any International Telecommunications Service during the reporting period; (b) every U.S. International Interconnected VoIP Service Provider that provided International Interconnected VoIP Service during the reporting period; and (c) every person or entity with an Owned International Facility as of December 31 of the reporting period. Every new or revised section 43.62 filing must contain a Services Report, which consists of a Registration Form and a Services Checklist.

2. Who Must File a Traffic and Revenue Report?

9. Except as noted in this section of the Filing Manual, any person or entity in the United States that provided International Telecommunications Service during the reporting period must file a Traffic and Revenue Report (described in section IV of the Filing Manual) pursuant to section 43.62(a)(2) of the Commission's rules. The Traffic and Revenue Report consists of four schedules (Schedules 1-4) that each U.S. International Service Provider must use to provide data regarding the minutes, revenues, Settlement Receipts, Settlement Payouts, and circuit-use for international services that it provided during the reporting period. U.S. International Service Providers must use Schedules 1 and 2 to report information for International Message Telephone

⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 153.

Service (IMTS), including International Interconnected VoIP Service. U.S. International Carriers must use Schedule 3 to report information for International Private Line Service and Schedule 4 to report information for International Miscellaneous Services.

10. A U.S. International Service Provider that earned less than \$5 million in IMTS Resale revenue⁵ and did not earn any Facilities IMTS revenue during the reporting period is not required to report data for IMTS Resale on its Traffic and Revenue Report. If, in addition, such a provider did not earn any International Private Line Service revenue and did not earn \$5 million or more in revenue for any International Miscellaneous Service offering during the reporting period, the provider satisfies the requirements of section 43.62(a)(2) by filing only the Services Report. However, if a U.S. International Service Provider earned less than \$5 million in IMTS Resale revenue during the reporting period and also earned Facilities IMTS revenue during the reporting period, the provider is required to report data for IMTS Resale as well as Facilities IMTS.

11. A U.S. International Carrier that earned less than \$5 million in revenue for an International Miscellaneous Service offering during the reporting period, need not file data for that service on its Traffic and Revenue Report. Each carrier must, however, file data for any International Miscellaneous Service offering for which it earned \$5 million or more in revenue during the reporting period.

3. Who must file a Circuit Status Report?

12. Section 43.62 (a)(3) requires each person or entity with an Owned International Facility during the preceding calendar year to file a Circuit Status Report (described in section V of the Filing Manual) showing circuit-capacity data as of December 31 of that year for all of its Owned International Facilities. The Circuit Status Report consists of Schedule 5. Persons or entities that did not have an Owned International Facility on December 31 need not file Schedule 5.

4. Filing Guide

13. Figure 1 summarizes the major types of international services provided by U.S. International Service Providers and the filing requirements for each. Figure 1 also summarizes the filing requirement for a person or entity with Owned International Facilities. The list is meant as a guide only, and readers should refer to the text of the Filing Manual for detailed descriptions of services and filing requirements. Sections IV and V of the Filing Manual contain a detailed description of the various international services and facilities for which reporting is required.

⁵ Revenue refers to Customer Revenue, as defined in Appendix B.

Figure 1
Filing Guide

International Service	Schedules to Be Filed	
	Less than \$5 million in revenue	\$5 million or greater in revenue
U.S.-Billed IMTS provided on a Facilities IMTS basis	Services Report Schedule 1 Schedule 2	Services Report Schedule 1 Schedule 2
U.S.-Billed IMTS provided on an IMTS Resale basis	Services Report	Services Report Schedule 2
Foreign-Billed IMTS	Services Report Schedule 1	Services Report Schedule 1
Traditional Transiting IMTS	Services Report Schedule 2	Services Report Schedule 2
Reoriginated Foreign IMTS	Services Report Schedule 1 Schedule 2	Services Report Schedule 1 Schedule 2
International Private Line Service	Services Report Schedule 3	Services Report Schedule 3
International Miscellaneous Services	Services Report	Services Report Schedule 4
Owned International Facilities	Services Report Schedule 5	Services Report Schedule 5

B. Filing Requirements for Merged Entities

14. Where two or more Filing Entities have merged into a single legal entity during the annual reporting period, the successor (*i.e.*, merged) company shall file a single aggregated section 43.62 report that covers the combined operations of the merged companies during the reporting period, including operations prior to the date of the merger. If the merger occurs after the reporting period, but prior to the filing date, the successor company shall file separate section 43.62 reports for each of the Filing Entities.⁶

C. Affiliated Corporations File by Legal Entity

15. Affiliated entities must file separate section 43.62 reports to the extent that they are considered to be separate legal entities (*i.e.*, they have separate articles of incorporation, articles of formation, or similar legal documents). This requirement parallels the filing requirement under the FCC Form 499-A.⁷ However, where affiliated companies have been

⁶ The reporting period for each annual section 43.62 filing is the calendar year prior to the year in which the annual filing is to be made. Section 43.62 requires Filing Entities to submit the required section 43.62 reports (the Services Report, the Traffic and Revenue Report, and the Circuit Status Report) for the preceding calendar year (the reporting period) on or before May 1 of each year. 47 C.F.R. § 43.62(a). See paragraphs 18 and 24 of the Filing Manual.

⁷ See Federal Communications Commission, Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet, FCC Form 499-A. The filing requirement is explained in Section II.A of the Instructions accompanying Form 499-A at pp. 4-8 (Form 499-A Instructions). Form 499-A and its Instructions are available at <http://www.fcc.gov/Forms/Form499-A/499a-2010.pdf>.

authorized to make a consolidated FCC Form 499-A filing, the companies shall similarly make a consolidated section 43.62 filing.⁸

16. All U.S. telecommunications carriers, including Interconnected VoIP Service providers, are required under the Commission's rules to have a Filer 499 ID⁹ and must include that ID with all their filings under section 43.62. The legal entity or entities responsible for filing data under section 43.62 are the same legal entity or entities identified by the Filer 499 ID. There are some entities that hold an international section 214 authorization or have an Owned International Facility but have not provided any service as a U.S. telecommunications carrier and, therefore, have never obtained a Filer 499 ID. Section 43.62 requires such entities to file the Services Report at the legal entity level. Such entities need not obtain a Filer 499 ID for the purpose of filing the Services Report. If such entities subsequently begin to provide service as a U.S. telecommunications carrier, such entities must obtain a Filer 499 ID for the purpose of filing under section 43.62.

17. The Filer 499 ID is assigned by the Commission's Data Collection Agent after a company files its first FCC Form 499-A. Filer 499 IDs for current Filing Entities can be found at <http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/cib/form499/499a.cfm> or in the FCC report *Telecommunications Provider Locator*, which is available on the Commission's web site at <http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/lec.html>.

D. Filing Date

18. Section 43.62 requires Filing Entities to submit the required section 43.62 reports (the Services Report, the Traffic and Revenue Report, and the Circuit Status Report) for the preceding calendar year (the reporting period) on or before May 1 of each year.¹⁰ Failure to file the Services Report, the Traffic and Revenue Report, or the Circuit Status Report on time is a violation of the Commission's rules and could result in the imposition of forfeitures or other penalties.

19. Any Filing Entity that cannot file its information by the May 1 deadline must request an extension of time to file by submitting a waiver request under provisions of section 1.3 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 1.3, prior to the May 1 deadline. Requests for an extension of time shall be addressed to the Chief, International Bureau. The Filing Entity's request for an extension of time must identify the report or reports for which the entity seeks a delay, explain the reasons why the entity cannot meet the required filing date, and propose an alternate filing date. The request for extension of time shall cite to section 43.62 of the Commission's rules and any other relevant section of the Commission's rules.

E. Filing Format and Certification Form

20. Filing Entities must file the section 43.62 report in both paper and electronic format, using electronic spreadsheets ("worksheets") designated by the FCC. The filing shall be accompanied by a Certification Form signed by an officer of the Filing Entity certifying the accuracy and completeness of the filed data. The Certification Form that must accompany every filing is provided in Appendix F.

⁸ *Id.* at 8-9.

⁹ Sections 52.17 (b), (c), and 54.708 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 52.17 (b), (c), § 54.708, require all telecommunications carriers in the United States, including interconnected VoIP providers, to file a Form 499-A. When a carrier files its first Form 499-A, the Commission's Data Collection Agent assigns the carrier a Filer 499 ID. *See* Form 499-A Instructions at 13.

¹⁰ 47 C.F.R. § 43.62(a).

F. Certification by an Officer

21. An officer of the Filing Entity must certify the accuracy and completeness of the Filing Entity's section 43.62 information. The Commission will not accept a report until the Filing Entity has provided the requisite certification.

22. For the purposes of this report, an officer is a person who occupies a position specified in the corporate by-laws (or partnership agreement, certificate creating a limited liability company, or comparable document) and is typically the president, vice president for operations, vice president for finance, comptroller, treasurer, or someone in a comparable position. If the Filing Entity is a sole proprietorship, the owner must certify the accuracy and completeness of the Filing Entity's section 43.62 information.

23. A Filing Entity has not met the May 1 filing deadline until the Commission has received a certified filing of the Filing Entity's section 43.62 report.

G. Reporting Period

24. The reporting period for each annual section 43.62 filing is the calendar year prior to the year in which the annual filing is to be made. International traffic and revenue data to be filed in Schedules 1-4 shall comprise the entire calendar year, except for Circuit statistics in Schedule 3, which shall be counted on December 31 of the reporting period. International circuit-capacity data to be filed in Schedule 5 shall be counted on December 31 of the reporting period.

H. Rounding of Numbers and Negative Numbers

25. *Rounding.* In general, Filing Entities shall round dollar amounts, minute counts, and Circuit counts in their filings to whole numbers. For example, Filing Entities should report \$2,271,881.50 as \$2,271,882.

26. *Negative Numbers.* Filing Entities must file their Customer Revenue without subtracting any expenses, allowances for uncollectible accounts or Settlement Payouts, and without making out-of-period adjustments. Therefore, Filing Entities shall not report any negative numbers for Customer Revenue or other filed data.

I. Accrual Basis of Accounting

27. Filing Entities shall report revenues, expenses, and related amounts (including Settlement Payouts and Settlement Receipts) on an accrual basis of accounting rather than a cash basis, except as otherwise provided in the Filing Manual. The amounts that Filing Entities report shall correspond to the value of services provided or obtained during the reporting period, not to the amounts received or paid during the reporting period. For instance, Filing Entities shall report as Settlement Payouts the expenses incurred for IMTS call completion services obtained during the reporting period, not the amounts billed or paid during the reporting period. In cases where Filing Entities have provided or received services, and the rate for the services has been retroactively adjusted, Filing Entities shall base the revenues or expenses that they report on the adjusted rate, provided that the adjustment occurs prior to filing date (May 1) of the year in which the section 43.62 filing for the relevant service is due to the Commission. For retroactive adjustments to the rate after the May 1 filing date, Filing Entities shall follow the procedures described in paragraphs 29-32 of the Filing Manual for making revisions to their data.

J. Estimation

28. Filing Entities shall, to the maximum extent possible, provide actual counts of minutes, Circuits, Customer Revenue, Settlement Receipts, Settlement Payouts, and other statistics. Where that is not possible, Filing Entities may use statistical sampling methods that

are designed to produce a margin of error of no more than one percent with a confidence interval of 95 percent. Where it is not possible to use statistical sampling methods, a Filing Entity may use other estimation methods that would in good faith be expected to produce accuracy comparable to that specified for statistical methods. Filing Entities must retain for a period of three years complete documentation, including sampled data, for any statistical or other estimation studies on which they have relied and provide a copy of such documentation to the Commission upon request.

K. Revisions

29. As discussed above, Filing Entities must file their section 43.62 reports on or before May 1 of the year following the annual reporting period. Data on file as of the May 1 deadline must be the most accurate data available as of the deadline. If a Filing Entity files data in advance of the May 1 deadline and discovers inaccuracies in data prior to the deadline due to any cause whatsoever, the Filing Entity must file corrected schedules on or before the deadline. A waiver to make such a filing is not required.

30. If a Filing Entity discovers an error in a filed statistic or needs to make a retroactive adjustment to a filed statistic after the May 1 deadline, the Filing Entity must file a corrected schedule if the error or adjustment is equal to or greater than one percent of the value of the statistic on file. Also, if individual errors or adjustments are each less than one percent, but their cumulative value exceeds one percent of the filed statistic, the Filing Entity must file a corrected schedule. This requirement applies to errors or adjustments in any previous filing, not only the most recent filing. For any filing after the May 1 deadline, a Filing Entity must obtain a waiver of the section 43.62 filing-date requirement under section 1.3 of the Commission's rules.

31. Filing Entities shall address a request for waiver to the Chief, International Bureau. The request for waiver shall identify the report or reports that would be revised and explain the error or adjustment. The request for waiver shall cite to section 43.62 of the Commission's rules and any other relevant sections of the Commission's rules and shall conform to section 1.3 of the Commission's Rules.

32. *Out-of-Period Adjustments.* Filing Entities shall not make out-of-period adjustments to the data that they file under section 43.62. For section 43.62 reporting purposes, the term "out-of-period adjustment" refers to an adjustment of the data for one reporting period to reflect errors in, or changes to, data that a Filing Entity had previously filed for a prior reporting period (e.g., an adjustment to the data that a Filing Entity files for 2006 to correct over- or under-reporting for the year 2005).

L. Record Keeping

33. Filing Entities shall maintain records and documentation in support of information reported in section 43.62 reports for three years and shall provide such records and documentation to the Commission upon request. Filing Entities that acquire operations subject to section 43.62 reporting requirements through acquisition of property, consolidation, merger, etc., must maintain the records of the acquired operation for three years following the acquisition.¹¹ As discussed above, Filing Entities that use estimation techniques, including statistical sampling, must keep these studies for at least three years following the reporting period and provide them to the Commission upon request. During an audit or review, Commission staff or designees may review any corporate records, including records that the Filing Entity has retained for more than three years, for any reason.

¹¹See 47 C.F.R. § 42.1.

M. Compliance

34. Failure to file timely section 43.62 reports may subject Filing Entities to the enforcement provisions of the Communications Act and any other applicable law and could result in the imposition of forfeitures or other penalties. Inaccurate or untruthful information contained in section 43.62 reports may lead to prosecution under section 220(e) of the Communications Act¹² or the criminal provisions of Title 18 of the United States Code.¹³

N. Public Availability of Filed Information

35. The following information filed under section 43.62 is treated by the Commission as not routinely available for public inspection, as provided under section 0.457(d)(1)(viii) of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 0.457(d)(1)(viii):

- Minutes Completed on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks – Schedule 1 of the Traffic and Revenue Report, column (b), all rows except regional and world totals;
- Minutes Completed on Foreign Mobile Networks – Schedule 1 of the Traffic and Revenue Report, column (c), all rows except regional and world totals;
- Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks – Schedule 1 of the Traffic and Revenue Report, column (e), all rows except regional and world totals; and
- Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Mobile Networks – Schedule 1 of the Traffic and Revenue Report, column (f), all rows except regional and world totals.

36. A Filing Entity may request, under section 0.459(a) of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 0.459(a), that the Commission withhold some or all of the filed information from public inspection. A Filing Entity that wishes to request confidential treatment of its section 43.62 filing must submit a request for confidential treatment in accordance with section 0.459(b) of the Commission's rules.¹⁴ The Filing Entity filing such a request bears the burden to demonstrate that the data falls within one of the categories for which section 0.459(b)(3) of the Commission's rules allows confidential treatment.¹⁵

III. SERVICES REPORT

37. The Services Report consists of two forms, a Registration Form and a Services Checklist.

A. The Registration Form

38. The Registration Form elicits basic information about the filing and the Filing Entity: (1) the date of the filing; (2) the reporting period covered by the filing; (3) name and address of the Filing Entity; (4) the FCC Registration Number (FRN) of the Filing Entity;¹⁶ (5)

¹² 47 U.S.C. § 220 (e).

¹³ See 18 U.S.C. § 1001.

¹⁴ 47 C.F.R. § 0.459 (b).

¹⁵ 47 C.F.R. § 0.459 (b)(3).

¹⁶ The FRN is a ten-digit number that the Commission uses to identify a Filing Entity for purposes of the Commission's Licensing/Filing systems and its Revenue Accounting Management Information System (RAMIS). Filing Entities may obtain an FRN through the Commission Registration System (CORES), which they may access at <https://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/cores/CoresHome.html>. Filing Entities should ensure

whether the filing contains a new report or a revision to an existing report; (6) a list of the reports included in the filing (*i.e.*, the Services Checklist, which is mandatory for all new reports and revisions to existing reports, and Schedules 1-5, as required); (7) the name of the company official certifying the completeness and accuracy of submitted data; (8) the title of the certifying official; (9) the physical address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the certifying official; (10) the Filing Entity's official contact or attorney of record, including physical address, telephone number, and e-mail address; (11) the Filing Entity's Filer 499 ID, if any;¹⁷ and (12) a complete list of the Filing Entity's international section 214 authorizations.

B. The Services Checklist

39. The Services Checklist contains eight boxes that elicit basic information about the operations, if any, of Filing Entities during the preceding calendar year. Filing Entities should simply check the boxes that pertain to them. The Commission uses the Services Report to determine which schedules, if any, Filing Entities must file.

Box 1 (No International Telecommunications Service or International Interconnected VoIP Service; no Owned International Facilities as of December 31 of the reporting period). The Filing Entity provided no International Telecommunications Service or International Interconnected VoIP Service during the reporting period; and had no Owned International Facilities on December 31 of the reporting period. Entities that check this box do not file Schedules 1-5.

Box 2 (U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS). The Filing Entity provided U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS during the reporting period. Entities that check this box must file service data on Schedules 1 and 2.

Box 3 (Foreign-Billed IMTS). The Filing Entity provided Foreign-Billed IMTS during the reporting period. Entities that check this box must file service data on Schedule 1.

Box 4 (Traditional Transiting IMTS). The Filing Entity provided Traditional Transiting IMTS during the reporting period. Entities that check this box must file service data on Schedule 2.

Box 5 (IMTS Resale). The Filing Entity provided IMTS Resale during the reporting period. Entities that check this box must indicate whether they billed customers a total of \$5 million or more for IMTS Resale provided during the reporting period. Entities that billed customers a total of \$5 million or more for IMTS Resale provided during the reporting period, or that provided Facilities IMTS in addition to any dollar amount of IMTS Resale, must file service data on Schedule 2.

Box 6 (International Private Line Service). The Filing Entity provided International Private Line Service during the reporting period. Entities that check this box must file service data on Schedule 3.

that their contact information is correct in the CORES system. For assistance in using CORES, Filing Entities may contact the CORES help desk at (877) 480-3201 or send an e-mail to CORES@fcc.gov.

¹⁷ See paragraphs 15-17 of the Filing Manual.

Box 7 (International Miscellaneous Services). The Filing Entity provided one or more International Miscellaneous Services during the reporting period. Entities that check this box must indicate whether they billed customers a total of \$5 million or more for any International Miscellaneous Service provided during the reporting period. Entities that did so must file Schedule 4 for each such service.

Box 8 (Owned International Facility). The Filing Entity had an Owned International Facility as of December 31 of the reporting period. Entities that checked this box must report circuit-capacity data on Schedule 5 for all Owned International Facilities they had as of December 31 of the reporting period.

IV. TRAFFIC AND REVENUE REPORT (SCHEDULES 1-4)

40. Pursuant to section 43.62(a)(2) of the Commission's rules,¹⁸ all U.S. International Service Providers that provided International Telecommunications Service or International Interconnected VoIP Service during the reporting period must file the Traffic and Revenue Report, with limited exceptions as provided in this Filing Manual.

41. This section describes the reporting requirements for the Traffic and Revenue Report (Schedules 1-4). Section IV-A of the Filing Manual deals with the reporting requirements for various categories of International Telecommunications Service and International Interconnected VoIP Service. Section IV-B of the Filing Manual discusses reporting of information by Foreign Point. Section IV-C of the Filing Manual supplements section IV-A with technical descriptions of the international service data to be filed and includes additional filing requirements.

A. Reporting of International Telecommunications Service and International Interconnected VoIP Service

42. U.S. International Service Providers must report international traffic data for three categories of service: (1) International Message Telephone Service (IMTS) (including International Interconnected VoIP Service); (2) International Private Line Service; and (3) International Miscellaneous Services. The reporting requirements for these categories are described in detail below.

1. Reporting of IMTS (Schedules 1 and 2)

43. This section describes the reporting requirements for International Message Telephone Service (IMTS). IMTS is defined as the provision of message telephone service (MTS) between the United States and a Foreign Point. The term "message telephone service" refers to the transmission and reception of speech and low-speed dial-up data over the public switched telephone network (PSTN).

44. For section 43.62 reporting purposes, IMTS includes the transmission and reception of speech and data between the United States and a Foreign Point over Internet Protocol (IP) networks that are interconnected with the PSTN or over other types of high-speed data networks that are interconnected with the PSTN.¹⁹ Thus IMTS includes telephone service between the United States and a Foreign Point provided as International Interconnected VoIP Service, *i.e.*, Interconnected VoIP Service between the United States and a Foreign Point.

¹⁸ 47 C.F.R. § 43.62.

¹⁹ High-speed data networks may use other protocols as an alternative to Internet Protocol, *e.g.*, multi-protocol label switching (MPLS), asynchronous transfer mode (ATM), or Frame Relay.

Interconnected VoIP Service refers a service that: (1) enables real-time, two-way voice communications; (2) requires a broadband connection from the user's location; (3) requires Internet Protocol-compatible customer premise equipment; and (4) permits users generally to receive calls that originate on the PSTN and to terminate calls to the PSTN.²⁰

45. For section 43.62 reporting purposes, IMTS includes international services with dedicated access if the calls are routed through the PSTN in the United States or a Foreign Point. Accordingly, IMTS includes international wide-area telephone service (WATS), toll-free service (e.g., 800 service), pay-for-call service (e.g., 900 service), international custom network services, integrated services digital network (ISDN) services, conference services, Country-Direct Service, and Country-Beyond Service. IMTS also includes international service over virtual private networks (VPNs) that are interconnected with the PSTN.

46. Today, service providers may transmit IMTS calls over circuit-switched networks, Internet Protocol (IP) or other high-speed data networks, or over a combination of such networks. This Filing Manual requires reporting of IMTS calls regardless of the particular transmission technology used by carriers in their networks.²¹ U.S. International Service Providers are required to report statistics for all IMTS they provided during the reporting period, with limited exceptions as provided in this Filing Manual.

a. Classification of calls as Facilities IMTS or IMTS Resale

47. Commercial and technical innovations in the provision of IMTS have resulted in a variety of arrangements by which IMTS is offered to the public. Multiple service providers may be involved. The definitional structure incorporated in this Filing Manual is intended to have one service provider file detailed information about each IMTS call and any other service providers involved in providing the call to report only summary information. For this purpose, the U.S. International Service Provider that will file detailed information is the entity that owns, leases or controls the U.S. Facility by which the call leaves or enters the United States. For section 43.62 reporting purposes, this provider reports the call as Facilities IMTS traffic. Other U.S. International Service Providers that resell the call report the call as IMTS Resale traffic. The following paragraphs provide a more detailed explanation of the distinction between Facilities IMTS and IMTS Resale.

(i) Facilities IMTS

48. The definition of Facilities IMTS used in this Filing Manual applies to calling between two parties with PSTN connections²² (PSTN to PSTN calling); calling from a party with a VoIP connection to a party with a PSTN connection (VoIP to PSTN calling); PSTN to VoIP calling; and VoIP to VoIP calling over the PSTN. PSTN to PSTN calling traditionally relied exclusively on circuit-switched technology, but now may rely on a combination of circuit-switched and VoIP technologies.²³ Together, VoIP to PSTN calling, PSTN to VoIP calling, and

²⁰ 47 C.F.R. § 9.3.

²¹ See *Petition for Declaratory Ruling that AT&T's Phone-to-Phone IP Telephony Services are Exempt from Access Charges*, WC Docket No. 02-361, Order, FCC 04-97, 19 FCC Rcd 7457 (2004).

²² A party with a PSTN connection refers to a party engaged in telecommunications by means of a telephone directly connected to the PSTN.

²³ With circuit-switched technology, carriers establish a dedicated Circuit between the parties to a voice transmission. VoIP technology relies on packet-switching, which divides the voice transmission into packets and sends them over the fastest available route. The packets are transmitted over multiple pathways in an IP network and then reassembled for reception at the terminating end.

VoIP to VoIP calling over the PSTN comprise Interconnected VoIP Service. We define Facilities IMTS below and then describe how to apply the definition to PSTN to PSTN calling using either circuit-switched or VoIP technology; VoIP to PSTN calling; PSTN to VoIP calling; and VoIP to VoIP calling over the PSTN.

49. For section 43.62 reporting purposes, the definition of Facilities IMTS is as follows:

Facilities IMTS refers to the provision of IMTS by a U.S. International Service Provider through direct interconnection of a U.S. Facility²⁴ that it owns, leases, or controls to an International Facility²⁵ owned or leased by itself or another company at a U.S. International Connection Point.²⁶ For purposes of this definition, the term “lease” refers to the right of exclusive use of a telecommunications facility or a Circuit on such a facility, whether such right of exclusive use is offered by the lessor on a common carrier basis (*e.g.*, as private line service) or on a non-common carrier basis. Where the voice stream, such as Real Time Protocol (RTP) packets,²⁷ traverses a U.S. Facility that is part of an Internet Protocol or other high-speed data network (*e.g.*, the Internet), the person or entity that manages the session for the U.S. portion of the call (*e.g.*, the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) service provider or PSTN gateway service provider)²⁸ is deemed to control the U.S. Facility.

²⁴ A U.S. Facility is defined as a telecommunications facility, or a Circuit on such a facility, that is wholly within the United States (*e.g.*, a “backhaul facility” connecting an international switch in the United States to a cable landing station in the United States).

²⁵ An International Facility is defined as a telecommunications facility, or a Circuit on such a facility, that is not wholly within the United States, *i.e.*, a telecommunications facility, or a Circuit on such a facility, that is outside the United States or that crosses the U.S. border. International Facilities include submarine cables, terrestrial cables, satellite facilities, microwave facilities, and other electromagnetic and optical facilities used for telecommunications between the United States and a Foreign Point.

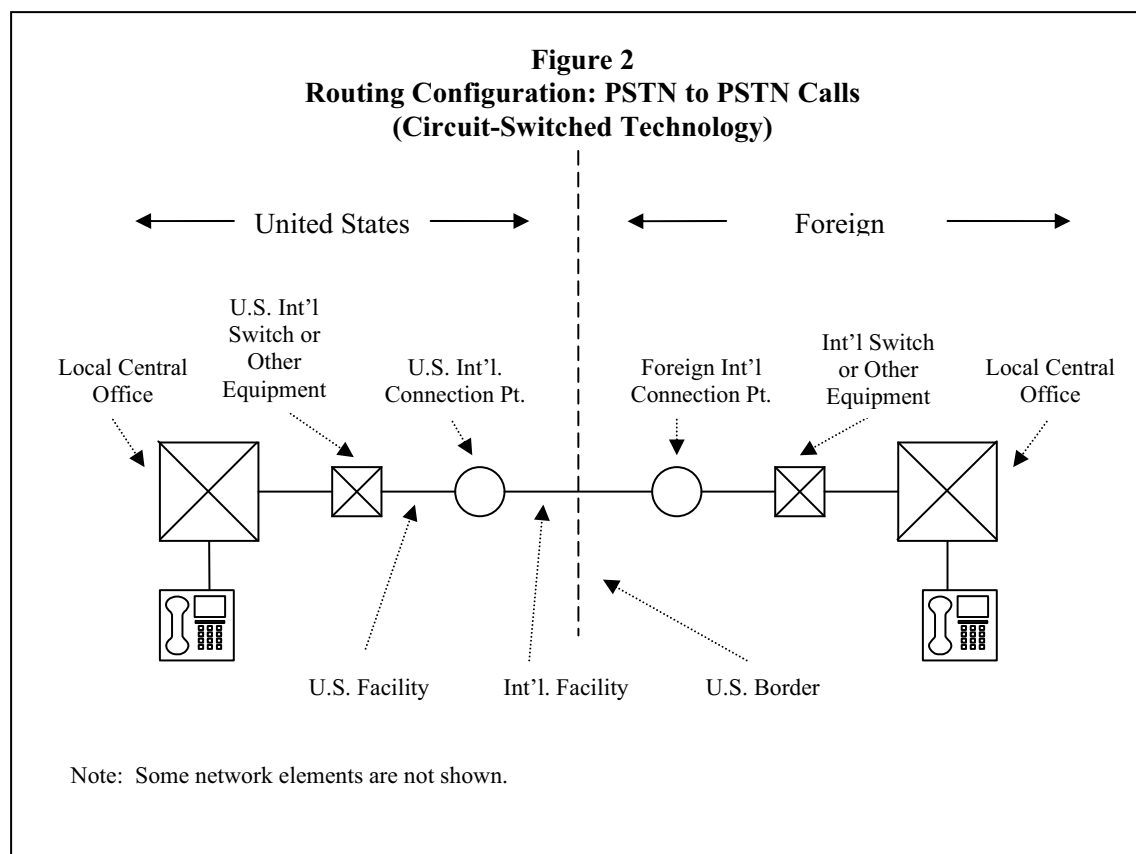
²⁶ A U.S. International Connection Point is defined as a point within the United States at which U.S. Facilities and International Facilities are directly interconnected (*e.g.*, a U.S. cable landing station, a U.S. satellite earth station providing international connectivity, or the proximate U.S. point of presence on a cross-border terrestrial facility). The proximate point of presence is the point of presence closest to the U.S. border.

²⁷ See Schulzrinne, H., et al., *RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications*, RFC-1889, Jan. 1996.

²⁸ See Handley, M., et al., *SIP: Session Initiation Protocol*, RFC-2543, Mar. 1999. SIP and PSTN gateway service providers are described in more detail in paragraph 57 of the Filing Manual.

(a) PSTN to PSTN calls using circuit-switched technology

50. For reference purposes, Figure 2, below, shows a routing configuration for a PSTN to PSTN call using circuit-switched technology.



51. Historically, PSTN to PSTN calls were conveyed jointly by a U.S. International Carrier and a Foreign Carrier interconnecting at the theoretical midpoint of jointly owned international Circuits using circuit-switched technology.²⁹ It was, therefore, a straightforward matter to identify the U.S. International Carrier responsible for the international conveyance of an

²⁹ U.S. International Carriers traditionally provided IMTS through “joint operating agreements” with Foreign Carriers. Under traditional joint operating agreements, U.S. International Carriers provided IMTS with a “foreign correspondent” carrier through joint ownership of international Circuits between the United States and a foreign point. The joint operating agreement typically specifies the rights, duties, and legal obligations of each correspondent; establishes arrangements governing the routing of traffic; and sets the “accounting rate” per unit (usually per minute) of IMTS traffic. The accounting rate is a negotiated amount per unit that provides the basis for “settling” traffic balances between the correspondents. The correspondents split the accounting rate to compensate each correspondent for its handling of the call. The per-minute expense incurred by one carrier to the other for IMTS call completion services under this arrangement is termed the “settlement rate” and the amount of the expense is termed “settlements.” The term “settlements” denotes the expense incurred by a carrier for call completion services provided by a correspondent, not the net amount paid by one carrier to another after reciprocal call completion expenses are offset.

IMTS call. At present, however, PSTN to PSTN calls may be routed over wholly-owned Circuits between the United States and Foreign Points, with interconnection between U.S. International Carriers and Foreign Carriers at either U.S. or foreign interconnection points. Also, VoIP technology may be used in the transmission of PSTN to PSTN calls, further complicating the identification of the U.S. International Carrier responsible for the international conveyance of an IMTS call. This section of the Filing Manual discusses Facilities IMTS for PSTN to PSTN calls that are conveyed internationally using circuit-switched technology and exchanged at various interconnection points. Paragraphs 61-63 of the Filing Manual discuss Facilities IMTS for PSTN to PSTN calls that are conveyed internationally using VoIP technology.

52. A U.S. International Carrier that provides IMTS under a traditional joint operating agreement directly connects its U.S. Facilities to International Facilities that are jointly owned with a Foreign Carrier at a U.S. International Connection Point and is deemed thereby to be providing Facilities IMTS.

53. A U.S. International Carrier that provides IMTS under a non-traditional interconnection arrangement may directly connect its U.S. Facilities to its own wholly-owned or leased International Facilities at a U.S. International Connection Point, and is deemed thereby to be providing Facilities IMTS. Alternatively, a U.S. International Carrier that provides IMTS under a non-traditional interconnection arrangement may directly connect its U.S. Facilities to another carrier's wholly-owned or leased International Facilities at a U.S. International Connection Point, and is deemed thereby to be providing Facilities IMTS. Thus the point of interconnection between a U.S. International Carrier providing Facilities IMTS and a carrier providing the foreign portion of the call can be either at a U.S. International Connection Point, a theoretical midpoint, or a foreign international connection point. In any of these cases, a U.S. International Carrier conveys IMTS into or out of the United States over owned or leased U.S. Facilities that are directly connected to a U.S. International Connection Point and is deemed thereby to be providing Facilities IMTS.

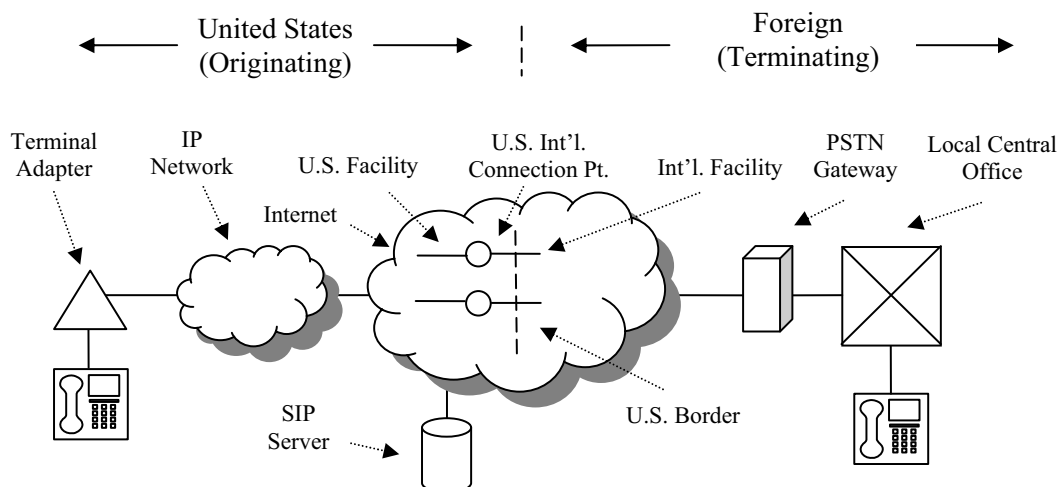
54. A person or entity is *not* providing reportable Facilities IMTS merely because it conveys IMTS traffic into or out of the United States over an International Facility that it wholly or jointly owns or leases. Where the person's or entity's International Facility is directly connected to another person's or entity's U.S. Facility at a U.S. International Connection Point, the person or entity that owns, leases or controls that U.S. Facility is the person or entity that is deemed to be carrying IMTS traffic into, or out of, the United States on a Facilities IMTS basis. The person or entity carrying the traffic between the U.S. International Connection Point and a Foreign Point does not report the traffic.

55. If a Foreign Carrier or other person or entity conveys an IMTS call into, or out of, the United States over a U.S. Facility that it owns or leases and that is directly connected to an International Facility at a U.S. International Connection Point, it is deemed to be providing Facilities IMTS as a U.S. International Carrier and must report the call as Facilities IMTS pursuant to section 43.62 of the Commission's rules.

(b) VoIP to PSTN calls

56. For reference purposes, Figure 3, below, shows the routing configuration of a call from a U.S. VoIP calling party to a foreign PSTN receiving party. The routing configuration of a call from a foreign VoIP calling party to a U.S. PSTN receiving party is the same, except that the headings "United States" and "Foreign" are reversed and the schematics in the Internet "cloud" are flipped.

Figure 3
Routing Configuration: VoIP to PSTN Calls



Note: The packetized voice stream may be carried over many routes within the Internet, as indicated by the double graphic in Internet “cloud.” Each route, however, crosses over a U.S. Facility directly connected to an International Facility at a U.S. International Connection Point in order to reach a Foreign Point. The U.S. Facilities are “controlled” by the SIP Server.

57. Interconnected VoIP Service entails conversion of a telecommunications signal between IP and circuit-switched transmission technologies. A call from a VoIP calling party to a PSTN receiving party requires the calling party’s Interconnected VoIP Service provider to obtain information required to “set up” the call from a session initiation protocol (SIP) server and provide it to the calling party’s terminal adapter or IP telephone.³⁰ Set-up information includes the IP address of the PSTN gateway serving the receiving party. The VoIP call is then routed as IP packets over the Internet to the PSTN gateway by the calling party’s Internet service provider. The PSTN gateway converts the packets into an analog signal for transmission to the local exchange carrier serving the receiving party (who may be a PSTN customer or a VoIP customer who is connected to the local exchange by a second PSTN gateway).³¹ This routing arrangement depends on a commercial agreement between the SIP service provider and the PSTN gateway service provider for the SIP server to direct the IP packets of the calling party to the PSTN gateway and for the PSTN gateway to accept the packets, translate them to an analog signal, and route them as required. The SIP service provider is either the owner of the SIP server or the person or entity that contracts with the owner of the SIP server for use of the SIP server – whichever party has the commercial agreement with the PSTN gateway service provider. The PSTN gateway service provider is either the owner of the PSTN gateway or the person or entity that contracts with the owner of the PSTN gateway for PSTN gateway services – whichever party has the commercial agreement with the SIP service provider.

³⁰ Figure 3 shows an analog telephone and terminal adapter. This could also be an IP telephone.

³¹ Figure 3 shows the receiving party as a PSTN customer. Figure 6, below, shows the receiving party as a VoIP customer connected to the local exchange by means of a second PSTN gateway. This case is described in more detail in paragraphs 66-67 of the Filing Manual.

58. In defining Facilities IMTS with reference to VoIP technology, we focus on the SIP server provider (for VoIP to PSTN calls originating in the United States) and the PSTN gateway service provider (for VoIP to PSTN calls terminating in the United States). The person or entity that provides the SIP or PSTN gateway service on the U.S. end of an IMTS call manages the U.S. end of the IMTS call and is deemed to control the U.S. Facilities that the voice stream traverses and that are directly connected to International Facilities at U.S. International Connection Points. Thus, the person or entity that provides the SIP or PSTN gateway service on the U.S. end of an IMTS call, not the owners or lessees of the U.S. Facilities that the voice stream traverses, is deemed to be providing Facilities IMTS. For a call from a U.S. VoIP calling party to a foreign PSTN receiving party, the person or entity providing the SIP service is deemed to be a U.S. International Interconnected VoIP Service Provider providing Facilities IMTS. For a call from a foreign VoIP calling party to a U.S. PSTN receiving party, the person or entity providing the PSTN gateway service is deemed to be a U.S. International Interconnected VoIP Service Provider providing Facilities IMTS.

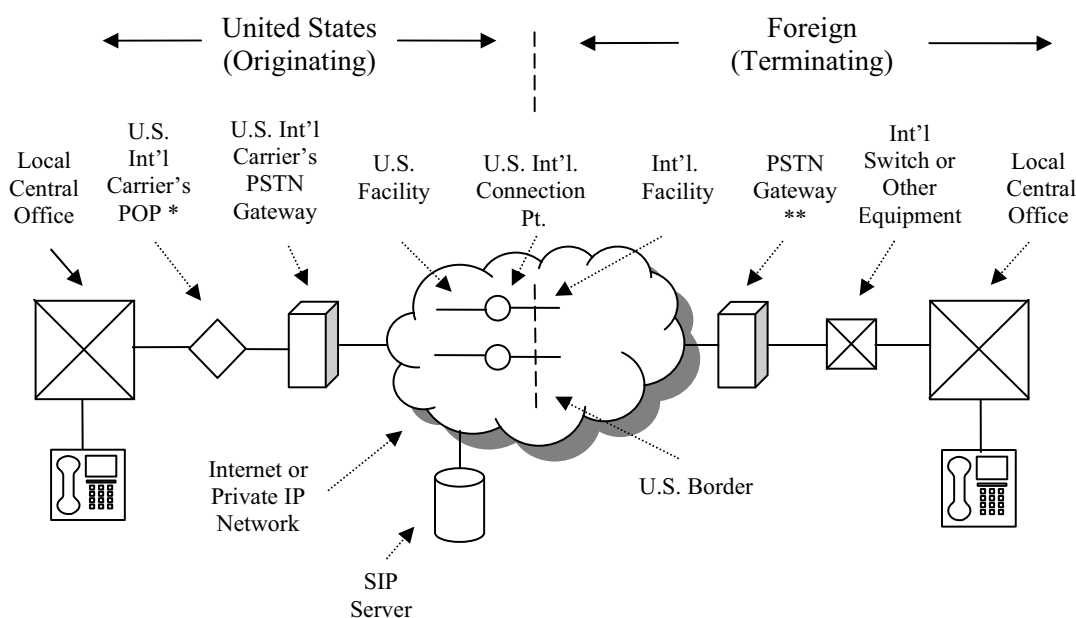
59. A person or entity that provides International Interconnected VoIP Service in the United States is deemed to be providing Facilities IMTS to the extent that such person or entity provides its own SIP or PSTN gateway service. If a person or entity that provides International Interconnected VoIP Service in the United States obtains SIP or PSTN gateway services from another person or entity, the person or entity providing the SIP or PSTN gateway services, not the person or entity obtaining them, is deemed to be providing Facilities IMTS.

60. A person or entity providing SIP service for a call from a U.S. VoIP calling party to a foreign PSTN receiving party is deemed to be a U.S. International Interconnected VoIP Service Provider providing Facilities IMTS even if the location of the SIP server is not in the United States or the residence or principal place of business of the person or entity providing SIP service is not in the United States. A person or entity providing PSTN gateway service for a call from a foreign VoIP calling party to a U.S. PSTN receiving party necessarily has the PSTN gateway located in the United States and is deemed to be a U.S. International Interconnected VoIP Service Provider providing Facilities IMTS even if the residence or principal place of business of the person or entity providing PSTN gateway service is not in the United States.

(c) PSTN to PSTN calls using VoIP technology

61. For reference purposes, Figure 4, below, shows the routing configuration of a call from a U.S. PSTN calling party to a foreign PSTN receiving party using VoIP technology. The routing configuration of a call from a foreign PSTN calling party to a U.S. PSTN receiving party using VoIP technology is the same, except that the headings “United States” and “Foreign” are reversed and the schematics in the Internet “cloud” are flipped.

Figure 4
Routing Configurations: PSTN to PSTN Calls
(VoIP Technology)



* U.S. International Carrier's POP refers to a U.S. International Carrier's Point of Presence.

** The PSTN gateway on the terminating side may be part of the U.S. International Carrier's network or an independent foreign facility.

Note: The packetized voice stream may be carried over many routes within the Internet, as indicated by the double graphic in Internet "cloud." Each route crosses over a U.S. Facility directly connected to an International Facility at a U.S. International Connection Point in order to reach a Foreign Point. The U.S. Facilities are "controlled" by the SIP Server.

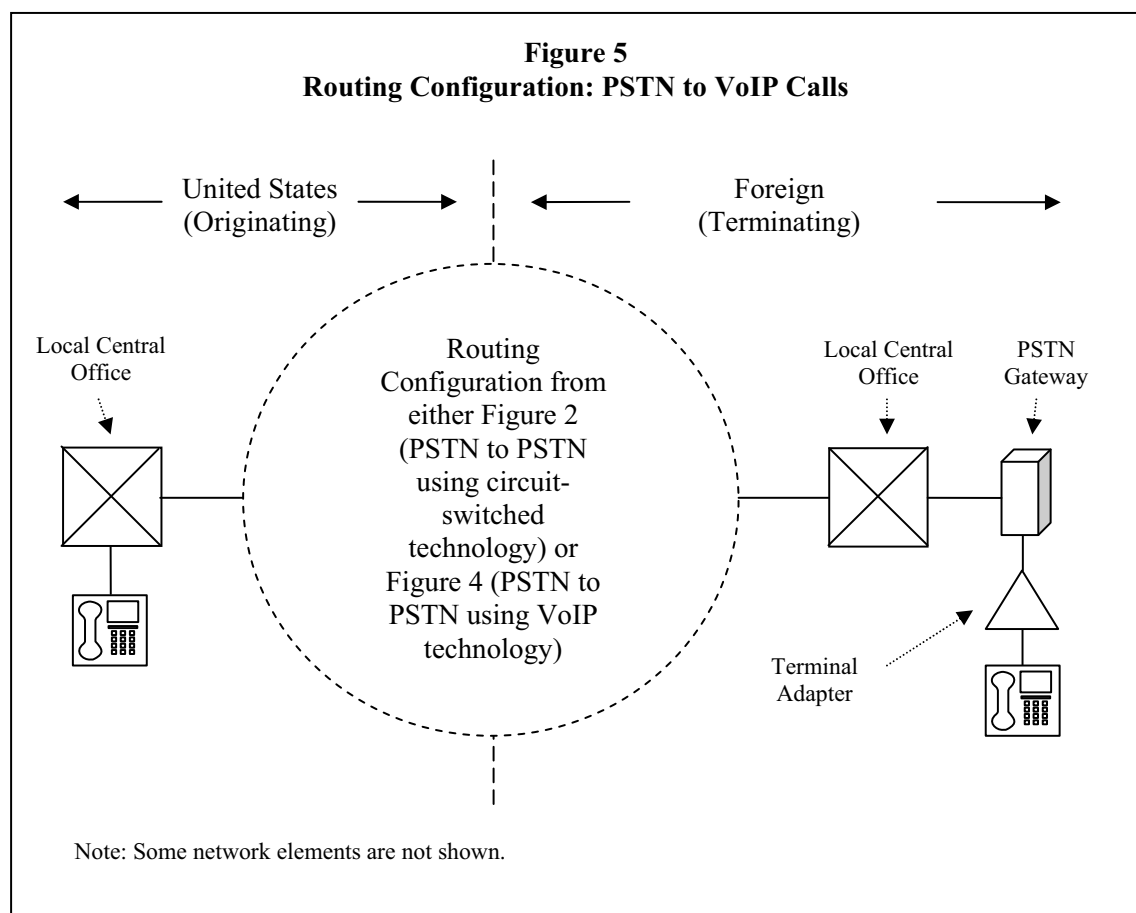
62. As shown in Figure 4, a U.S. International Carrier may transmit a PSTN to PSTN call by using VoIP technology for the international portion of the call. On the originating side, the calling party's analog signal is converted into IP packets at one of the U.S. International Carrier's PSTN gateways, transmitted to the Foreign Point using VoIP technology and converted back into an analog signal suitable for transmission in the foreign PSTN at a second PSTN gateway that is either part of the U.S. International Carrier's own network or is an independent foreign facility.

63. VoIP technology is relevant for identifying a call as Facilities IMTS only if such technology is being used to convey the call internationally, *i.e.*, as IP packets across U.S. Facilities that are directly connected to International Facilities at U.S. International Connection Points. If VoIP technology is being used for this portion of the call, then the criteria used to identify the person or entity deemed to be providing Facilities IMTS shall be the same as that used for VoIP to PSTN calls, as described in paragraphs 56-60 of the Filing Manual. If not, then

the criteria used to identify the person or entity deemed to be providing Facilities IMTS shall be the same as that used for PSTN to PSTN calls using circuit-switched technology, described in paragraphs 50-55 of the Filing Manual.

(d) PSTN to VoIP calls

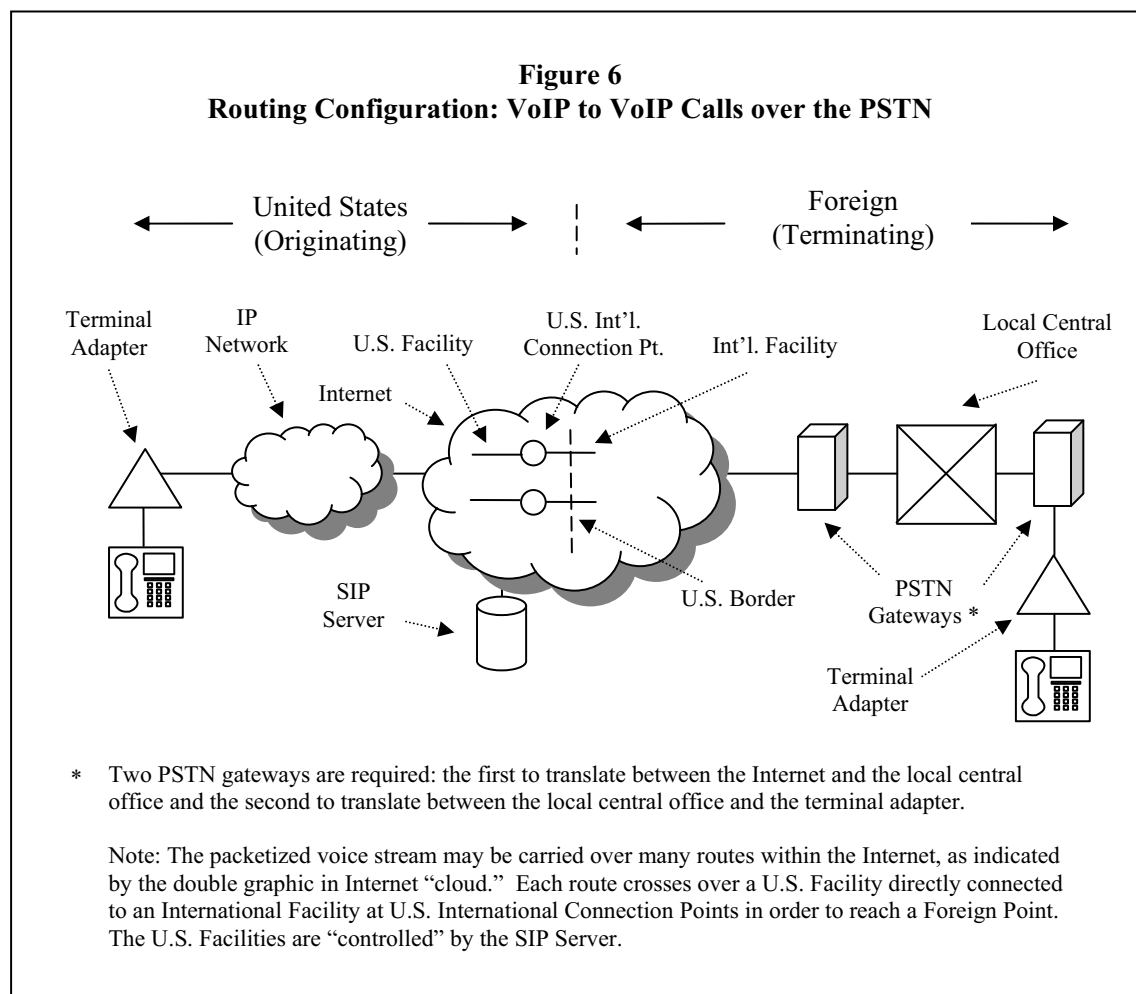
64. For reference purposes, Figure 5, below, shows the routing configuration of a call from a U.S. PSTN calling party to a foreign VoIP receiving party. The routing configuration of a call from a foreign VoIP calling party to a U.S. PSTN receiving party is the same, except that the headings “United States” and “Foreign” are reversed.



65. The routing configuration of a call from a PSTN calling party to a VoIP receiving party is the same as that of a PSTN to PSTN call, except for the addition of a PSTN gateway and terminal adapter connecting the line side of the foreign local central office to the VoIP receiving party. For the portion of the call traversing the U.S. Facility that is directly connected to an International Facility at a U.S. International Connection Point, calls from PSTN customers to VoIP customers are routed across the U.S. International Connection Point in the same way as a PSTN to PSTN call, using either circuit-switched technology (Figure 2) or VoIP technology (Figure 4). If circuit-switched technology is being used, then the criteria used to identify the person or entity deemed to be providing Facilities IMTS shall be the same as that used for PSTN to PSTN calls using circuit-switched technology, as described in paragraphs 50-55 of the Filing Manual. If VoIP technology is being used, then the criteria used to identify the person or entity deemed to be providing Facilities IMTS shall be the same as that used for PSTN to PSTN calls using VoIP technology, as described in paragraphs 61-63 of the Filing Manual.

(e) VoIP to VoIP calls over the PSTN

66. For reference purposes, Figure 6, below, shows the routing configuration of a call from a U.S. VoIP calling party to a foreign VoIP receiving party via the PSTN. The routing configuration of a call from a foreign VoIP calling party to a U.S. VoIP receiving party via the PSTN is the same, except that the headings “United States” and “Foreign” are reversed and the schematics in the Internet “cloud” are flipped.



67. A call from a VoIP calling party to the PSTN telephone number of a VoIP receiving party may be transmitted via the PSTN if the calling party’s VoIP service provider cannot translate the receiving party’s PSTN telephone number into an IP address and complete the call via the Internet. The routing configuration of a VoIP to VoIP call using the PSTN is the same as that of a VoIP to PSTN call in Figure 3, except for the addition of the second PSTN gateway and a terminal adapter between the local central office and the VoIP receiving party. The second PSTN gateway translates the analog signal back into IP format for the reception by the VoIP receiving party. For a VoIP to VoIP call over the PSTN, the criteria used to identify the person or entity deemed to be providing Facilities IMTS shall be the same as that used for VoIP to PSTN calls, as described in paragraphs 56-60 of the Filing Manual.

(ii) IMTS Resale

68. For section 43.62 reporting purposes, IMTS Resale is defined as the provision of U.S.-Billed IMTS by a U.S. International Service Provider through the resale of IMTS purchased from another U.S. International Service Provider at a point in the United States other than a U.S. International Connection Point. The U.S. International Service Provider purchasing U.S.-Billed IMTS and reselling it is termed a “reseller.”³² The underlying service provider either owns, leases or controls the U.S. Facility that carries the call, or it in turn is reselling the IMTS of another U.S. International Service Provider. In Figure 2, the reselling U.S. International Service Provider would interconnect with another U.S. International Service Provider at or to the left of the box identified as “U.S. International Switch or Other Equipment.”

69. A U.S. International Service Provider that provides U.S.-Billed IMTS by interconnecting its U.S. Facility to the International Facility of another service provider at a U.S. International Connection Point is providing Facilities IMTS, not IMTS Resale. The second service provider’s conveyance of the call between the U.S. International Connection Point and a Foreign Point is not a reportable service under section 43.62 of the Commission’s rules.

70. IMTS Resale also includes certain calling arrangements involving International Interconnected VoIP Service. A U.S. International Interconnected VoIP Service Provider that provides U.S.-Billed IMTS by using SIP service provided by another person or entity is deemed to be providing IMTS Resale.

71. A U.S. International Carrier that provides U.S.-Billed IMTS by interconnecting with a U.S. International Interconnected VoIP Service Provider at a point in the United States other than a U.S. International Connection Point is deemed to be providing IMTS Resale.

b. Classification of IMTS calls as U.S.-Billed, Foreign-Billed or Traditional Transiting IMTS

72. Each Facilities IMTS call shall additionally be classified as either U.S.-Billed IMTS, Foreign-Billed IMTS, or Traditional Transiting IMTS. All IMTS Resale calls are classified as U.S.-Billed IMTS.

73. A U.S.-Billed IMTS call is defined as an IMTS call that originates or terminates in the United States³³ and that is billed by a U.S. International Service Provider to an end-user customer or to a U.S. International Service Provider that is taking the service for resale; or a Reoriginated Foreign IMTS³⁴ call that is billed by a U.S. International Service Provider to a Foreign Service Provider.

74. A Foreign-Billed IMTS call is an IMTS call that originates or terminates with an end-user in the United States, and that is billed by a Foreign Service Provider.³⁵ The person or

³² A U.S. International Service Provider may resell IMTS provided by another U.S. International Service Provider and provide IMTS on a Facilities IMTS basis. Thus a single U.S. International Service Provider may be both an IMTS reseller and a provider of Facilities IMTS.

³³ Examples of U.S.-Billed IMTS that terminate in the United States are collect and 800-type toll-free calls that are placed at telephones outside of the United States and billed to the U.S. telephone that receives the call by a U.S. International Service Provider and calls that are placed in Foreign Points using U.S. calling cards.

³⁴ Reoriginated Foreign IMTS is described in paragraphs 87-91 of the Filing Manual.

³⁵ Examples of Foreign-Billed IMTS calls that originate in the United States are collect and 800-type subscriber toll-free calls that are placed at telephones in the United States and billed to the foreign

entity carrying the Foreign-Billed IMTS call into or out of the United States as Facilities IMTS is required to report the call pursuant to section 43.62. A person or entity that accepts a Foreign-Billed IMTS call at a point in the United States other than a U.S. International Connection Point for the purpose of terminating the call in the United States is not providing a reportable service under section 43.62 of the Commission's rules.

75. A Traditional Transiting IMTS call is an IMTS call from a Foreign Point that (a) transits the United States prior to completion at a Foreign Point and (b) is settled at a rate agreed upon by the carrier in the origination Foreign Point and the carrier in the destination Foreign Point. The carrier in the United States (the intermediate point) is reimbursed for its handling and transmission of the traffic by the carrier in the origination Foreign Point. Traditional Transiting IMTS is discussed in more detail in paragraphs 85-86 of the Filing Manual.

76. Figure 7 illustrates that U.S.-Billed IMTS can be provided as Facilities IMTS or as IMTS Resale, while Foreign-Billed and Traditional Transiting IMTS always are provided as Facilities IMTS.

Figure 7
Potential Combinations among IMTS Categories

	Facilities IMTS	IMTS Resale
U.S.-Billed IMTS	Yes	Yes
Foreign-Billed IMTS	Yes	No
Traditional Transiting IMTS	Yes	No

c. Reporting of IMTS

77. IMTS data are to be reported on Schedule 1 ("U.S.-Billed and Foreign-Billed Facilities IMTS Traffic – By Foreign Point") and Schedule 2 ("World Total Data for U.S.-Billed and Traditional Transiting IMTS"). IMTS data to be reported on Schedule 1 include various data for U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS and Foreign-Billed IMTS by Foreign Point, as described below, and in more detail in paragraphs 85-102, 110-116, and 118-150 of the Filing Manual. IMTS data to be reported on Schedule 2 include various world-total data for U.S.-Billed IMTS and Traditional Transiting IMTS, as described below, and in more detail in paragraphs 85-102 and 118-140 of the Filing Manual.

(i) Reporting of Facilities IMTS

78. Each U.S. International Service Provider shall report annual section 43.62 statistics, as described in this Filing Manual, for all Facilities IMTS calls that it provided during the reporting period, with the exception of the inbound leg of Reoriginated Foreign IMTS.³⁶

79. For U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS, data for Customer Revenue, minutes completed on foreign networks, and Settlement Payouts shall be aggregated by Foreign Point and reported on Schedule 1 as indicated on that schedule. For some Foreign Points, a U.S. International Service Provider may pay separate settlement rates for call completion services to fixed-line and

telephone that receives the call by a Foreign Service Provider and calls placed in the United States using foreign calling cards.

³⁶ Information about the inbound leg of Reoriginated Foreign IMTS is provided in paragraph 89 of the Filing Manual.

mobile networks. In such cases, the U.S. International Service Provider shall additionally disaggregate “Total Minutes Completed on Foreign Networks” (column d) into “Minutes Completed on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks” (column b) and “Minutes Completed on Foreign Mobile Networks” (column c) and shall additionally disaggregate “Total Settlement Payouts” (column g) into “Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks” (column e) and “Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Mobile Networks (column f).” Additionally, on Schedule 2, U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS minutes and Customer Revenue shall be reported on a world-total basis on Line 1.A (“Total U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS”) and included in the world-totals for customer categories designated in Lines 2.A through 2.T (“U.S.-Billed IMTS-By Customer Category”).

80. There is a slight difference between U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS minutes reportable on Schedules 1 and 2. See paragraph 130 of the Filing Manual for more information.

81. For Foreign-Billed IMTS, data for minutes and Settlement Receipts shall be aggregated by Foreign Point and reported on Schedule 1 as indicated on that schedule.

82. For Traditional Transiting IMTS, data for minutes and Customer Revenue shall be reported on Schedule 2, on a world-total basis, as indicated on that schedule.

(ii) Reporting of IMTS Resale

83. Each U.S. International Service Provider shall report annual section 43.62 statistics, as described in this Filing Manual, for all IMTS Resale calls it provided during the reporting period, with the following exception. U.S. International Service Providers with revenue from IMTS Resale³⁷ under \$5 million for the reporting period and no revenue from Facilities IMTS (*i.e.*, from either U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS or Foreign-Billed IMTS) for the reporting period are not required to include IMTS Resale statistics in their section 43.62 report. All other U.S. International Service Providers shall report minute and Customer Revenue statistics for IMTS Resale on a world-total basis on Schedule 2, Line 1.B (“Total IMTS Resale”), and shall disaggregate these amounts for inclusion in the appropriate customer categories on Lines 2.A through 2.T.

84. A U.S. International Service Provider that provides both Facilities IMTS and IMTS Resale shall report data for Facilities IMTS separately from data for IMTS Resale, except that it shall aggregate Facilities IMTS and IMTS Resale data for purposes of filing information for customer categories on Schedule 2.

d. Specialized Calling Arrangements

(i) Traditional Transiting IMTS

85. Traditional Transiting IMTS is defined in paragraph 75 of the Filing Manual. There are two different reporting procedures that U.S. International Carriers shall use for reporting revenue for Traditional Transiting IMTS traffic, depending upon the type of arrangement under which the U.S. International Carrier and Foreign Carrier settle the traffic: (1) Direct Payment Arrangement; or (2) Cascade Settlement Arrangement. Under a Direct Payment Arrangement, U.S. International Carriers shall report the transiting fee they receive for transmitting Traditional Transiting IMTS as revenue on Line 3.T of Schedule 2. For Traditional Transiting IMTS that a U.S. International Carrier handles under a Cascade Settlement Arrangement, U.S. International Carriers shall report the “net settlement receipt” (*i.e.*, the total

³⁷ Note that “revenue from IMTS Resale” or “IMTS Resale revenue” refers to revenue obtained from the resale of IMTS, not revenue from the sale of Facilities IMTS to resellers.

receipt from the originating Foreign Carrier less the amount the U.S. International Carrier remits to the terminating Foreign Carrier) on Line 3.T of Schedule 2. U.S. International Carriers should note that although these amounts are reported as “revenues” under section 43.62 of the Commission’s rules, they may be considered as “settlement receipts,” and not revenues, for other Commission purposes.³⁸

86. A U.S. International Carrier providing Traditional Transiting IMTS shall not include data for such traffic in any statistics reported on Schedules 1 or 2 except on Line 3.T of Schedule 2. A U.S. International Carrier providing Traditional Transiting IMTS shall not report as Settlement Payouts on Schedule 1 the amounts it pays to a Foreign Carrier for terminating the transiting traffic, nor as Settlement Receipts on Schedule 1 the amount it is paid by a Foreign Carrier to carry the transiting traffic.

(ii) Reoriginated Foreign IMTS

87. Reoriginated Foreign IMTS refers to IMTS traffic from a Foreign Point that is transmitted to the United States for retransmission to a destination Foreign Point, but that is not handled as Traditional Transiting IMTS.³⁹ The originating Foreign Service Provider pays the intermediate U.S. International Service Provider an agreed-upon fee to carry the call to the destination Foreign Point, and the U.S. International Service Provider terminates such calls under the call completion arrangements that it normally uses to terminate calls in the destination Foreign Point. Reoriginated Foreign IMTS differs from Traditional Transiting IMTS with regard to billing arrangements, not routing. Under Traditional Transiting IMTS, the exchange of traffic is subject to a settlement agreement between the carriers in the origination and destination Foreign Points whereas in Reoriginated Foreign IMTS it is not. Reoriginated Foreign IMTS has supplanted Traditional Transiting IMTS as the predominant arrangement for traffic transiting through the United States.

88. To be classified as Reoriginated Foreign IMTS, a foreign call must be received by a U.S. International Service Provider at a U.S. International Connection Point or a point outside the United States. A U.S. International Service Provider that receives a foreign call at a point in the United States other than a U.S. International Connection Point and arranges to convey the call out of the United States is providing ordinary IMTS, not Reoriginated Foreign IMTS.

89. A Reoriginated Foreign IMTS call has two components: an inbound leg from the originating Foreign Point to the United States and an outbound leg from the United States to the destination Foreign Point. To avoid double-counting the call, only the outbound leg of the call shall be reported.

90. If the U.S. International Service Provider conveys the call out of the United States on a Facilities IMTS basis, the U.S. International Service Provider shall classify the outbound leg of the call as U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS and include all relevant statistics in Schedules 1 and 2. The Foreign Point to which the call shall be assigned is the Foreign Point that is the ultimate destination of the call. The U.S. International Service Provider shall include all payments it receives for carrying the call as Customer Revenue in column (a) of Schedule 1 and include the minutes associated with the outbound leg of the call in columns (b) or (c), as

³⁸ See, e.g., Form 499-A Instructions at 20-21.

³⁹ In general, reoriginated IMTS may refer to either foreign traffic routed through the United States to a destination foreign point or U.S. traffic routed through an intermediate foreign point to a destination foreign point. For the reporting treatment of U.S. traffic routed through an intermediate foreign point to a destination foreign point, see paragraph 114 of the Filing Manual.

appropriate, and column (d) of Schedule 1. The U.S. International Service Provider shall include the amount it pays for call completion services to the destination Foreign Point as “Settlement Payouts” in columns (e) or (f), as appropriate, and column (g) of Schedule 1. The U.S. International Service Provider shall also include Customer Revenue and minutes for the call in world-total statistics on Line 1.A (“Total U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS”) and Line 2.D (“Reoriginated Foreign Traffic”) of Schedule 2.

91. If the U.S. International Service Provider arranges to convey the call out of the United States on an IMTS Resale basis, the U.S. International Service Provider shall classify the outbound leg of the call as IMTS Resale and include it in Schedule 2 statistics. The U.S. International Service Provider shall include the minutes associated with the outbound leg of the call and all payments it receives for carrying the call on Line 1.B (“Total IMTS Resale”) and Line 2.D (“Reoriginated Foreign Traffic”) of Schedule 2.

(iii) Spot Market Traffic

92. A Spot Market is defined as a market where service providers can buy or sell call completion services for MTS, including IMTS, for immediate delivery. A Spot Market customer, or “contracting service provider,” is a service provider that enters into a contract to buy or sell call completion services for MTS, including IMTS, by interconnecting at a Spot Market point of presence. A Spot Market owner is a person or entity that facilitates the transaction between Spot Market customers (who may not know each other’s identity) by physically interconnecting the customers and acting as their commercial intermediary. The Spot Market owner typically owns one or more points of presence that serve as interconnection points for Spot Market customers. The Spot Market owner may, in some cases, enter into arrangements with a contracting service provider to convey its traffic between Spot Market points of presence, including points of presence outside the United States.

93. For section 43.62 reporting purposes, a contracting service provider treats an IMTS call exchanged at a Spot Market in the United States as it would treat an IMTS call exchanged directly with another service provider. A contracting service provider that purchases call completion services for a U.S.-Billed IMTS call by interconnecting at a Spot Market point of presence in the United States shall classify and report the call as IMTS Resale. A contracting service provider that provides call completion services for a U.S.-Billed IMTS call by interconnecting at a Spot Market point of presence within the United States shall report the call as either U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS or as IMTS Resale, depending on how it arranges to complete the call, and shall report as Customer Revenue the payment that it requires for providing the call completion services. A contracting service provider that provides call completion services for a Foreign-Billed IMTS call to a telephone in the United States by interconnecting at a Spot Market point of presence within the United States is not providing a reportable service under section 43.62 of the Commission’s rules.

94. A Spot Market owner that provides intermediary services for an IMTS call at a U.S. point of presence and does not transmit the call beyond the point of presence is not providing a reportable service under section 43.62 of the Commission’s rules.

95. A Spot Market owner that transmits a U.S.-Billed IMTS call between a point in the United States and a point inside or outside the United States is deemed to be providing U.S.-Billed IMTS as a U.S. International Service Provider and is subject to section 43.62 reporting requirements. The Spot Market owner is providing Facilities IMTS if it conveys the call between a point in the United States and a U.S. International Connection Point or a point outside the United States. The Spot Market owner is providing IMTS Resale if it conveys the call between a point in the United States and another point in the United States other than a U.S. International

Connection Point. The Spot Market owner shall report as Customer Revenue any amounts due from the originating contracting service provider for the exchange of U.S.-Billed IMTS traffic. The Spot Market owner shall report as Settlement Payouts any amounts due to the terminating contracting service provider for U.S.-Billed IMTS traffic that the Spot Market owner exchanges with the terminating contracting service provider at a U.S. International Connection Point or point outside the United States for completion abroad.

96. A Spot Market owner that transmits a Foreign-Billed IMTS call between a point outside the United States or a U.S. International Connection Point and a point inside the United States is deemed to be providing Foreign-Billed IMTS as a U.S. International Service Provider and is subject to section 43.62 reporting requirements. A Spot Market owner shall report as Settlement Receipts any amount due from the originating contracting service provider for Foreign-Billed IMTS traffic that the Spot Market owner exchanges with the originating contracting service provider at a U.S. International Connection Point or point outside the United States for call completion to a telephone in the United States.

(iv) Country-Beyond and Related Services

97. Country-Beyond Service is defined as IMTS provided and billed by a U.S. International Service Provider to a customer located in a Foreign Point in which the customer, using a credit card or calling card issued by the U.S. International Service Provider, calls a telephone number in another Foreign Point. The customer accesses Country-Beyond Service by dialing a local number in the Foreign Point in which he is located or a subscriber toll-free number in the United States and entering a special code that gives the customer a U.S. dial-tone. The customer then dials the telephone number in the destination Foreign Point.

98. The call consists of two components: an inbound leg from the customer in the originating Foreign Point to the United States and a second, outbound leg from the United States to the destination Foreign Point. A U.S. International Service Provider shall report each leg of a Country-Beyond Service call separately, because the provider makes a Settlement Payout for each leg. Each leg shall be classified as U.S.-Billed IMTS. The inbound leg shall be classified by the Foreign Point in which the call originated, and the outbound leg shall be classified by the Foreign Point in which the call terminated. The U.S. International Service Provider shall divide the total Customer Revenue between the inbound and outbound legs in a way that is consistent with the way it determines the cost basis of the total amount billed to the calling party. The U.S. International Service Provider shall report minutes and Settlement Payouts for each leg.

99. Call-Back Service refers to an arrangement in which a customer in a Foreign Point uses foreign facilities to dial a pre-assigned telephone number in the United States. The call is not completed, but the presence of signaling information triggers a call back to the customer, who receives a dial tone from the U.S. International Service Provider's switch. The customer can then place a call via the outbound switched service of the U.S. International Service Provider. Customers may arrange to make U.S.-Billed IMTS calls between Foreign Points using an Internet website to set up the call. For section 43.62 reporting purposes, all arrangements for U.S.-Billed IMTS calls between Foreign Points shall be reported by U.S. International Service Providers in the same way as described above for Country-Beyond Service.

(v) Country-Direct and Related Services

100. Country-Direct Service is defined as IMTS provided by a U.S. International Service Provider to a customer located in a Foreign Point in which the customer, using a credit card or calling card issued by the U.S. International Service Provider, calls a telephone number in the United States. The customer accesses Country-Direct Service by dialing a local telephone

number in the Foreign Point in which he is located or a toll free number in the United States and entering a special code that gives the customer a U.S. dial tone. The customer then dials the number of the called party in the United States.

101. There is only one international leg to a Country-Direct Service call (an inbound leg from the customer in the originating Foreign Point to the called party in the United States). The U.S. International Service Provider shall report the call as U.S.-Billed IMTS.

102. For section 43.62 reporting purposes, Call-Back Service that terminates in the United States, as well as other arrangements in which U.S.-Billed IMTS calls to the United States are arranged from a Foreign Point, shall be reported by U.S. International Service Providers in the same way as described above for Country-Direct Service.

2. Reporting of International Private Line Service (Schedule 3)

103. This section describes the reporting requirements for International Private Line Service. International Private Line Service is defined as private line service between the United States and a Foreign Point. Private line service refers to making available to a customer on a common carrier basis a Circuit for a specified period of time for the customer's exclusive use.

104. In traditional arrangements, in which a U.S. International Carrier provides International Private Line Service jointly with a Foreign Carrier (called a “foreign correspondent”), the U.S. portion of the international Circuit terminates at a connection point halfway between the United States and the destination Foreign Point referred to as the “theoretical midpoint.” The remaining half of the international private line, from the theoretical midpoint to the Foreign Point, is provided by the U.S. International Carrier's foreign correspondent.⁴⁰ The U.S. International Carrier and the Foreign Carrier may bill the customer separately for their half of the service. Alternately, one of the carriers may bill the customer on behalf of both carriers and share half the revenue with its correspondent. In non-traditional arrangements, however, a carrier may provide International Private Line Service on a non-joint basis, over a Circuit that it wholly owns or leases.

105. Any person or entity that provides International Private Line Service through control of the U.S. end of an International Facility that is directly connected to a U.S. International Connection Point must report annual International Private Line Service statistics for the reporting period pursuant to section 43.62. For traditional, joint provisioning arrangements, responsibility for provisioning the jointly owned or leased International Facility from the U.S. International Connection Point to the theoretical midpoint constitutes control of the U.S. end. For non-joint provisioning, ownership or lease of the International Facility constitutes control of the U.S. end. For purposes of these reporting requirements, the term “lease” refers to the right of exclusive use of a telecommunications facility or a Circuit on such a facility, whether such right of exclusive use is offered by the lessor on a common carrier basis (*e.g.*, as private line service) or on a non-common carrier basis.

106. International Private Line Service data shall be filed on Schedule 3, as indicated on that schedule. The level of geographical aggregation for data to be reported for International Private Line Service is described in paragraphs 110-113 and 117 of the Filing Manual. The service data to be filed for International Private Line Service is described in paragraphs 118-129 and 151-156 of the Filing Manual.

⁴⁰ In some cases of joint provisioning, each carrier has an undivided half-interest in the Circuit.

3. Reporting of International Miscellaneous Services (Schedule 4)

107. This section describes the reporting requirements for International Miscellaneous Services. U.S. International Carriers are required to report statistics for each International Miscellaneous Service that they provided during the reporting period, except as described below.

108. International Miscellaneous Service refers to any International Telecommunications Service other than IMTS and International Private Line Service. International Miscellaneous Services include high-speed data network services between the United States and a Foreign Point that are provided on a common carrier basis, except for components of such services that are provided as U.S. international Circuits for exclusive use by an individual customer (and thus classifiable as International Private Line Service). Examples of high-speed data network services that may be classifiable as a International Miscellaneous Service are Frame Relay, ATM, IP, and other packet-switched services that are offered on a common carrier basis between the United States and a Foreign Point. Other common carrier services that may be classifiable as a International Miscellaneous Service include switched video service, occasional television service, and point-to-multipoint satellite service offered between the United States and a Foreign Point.

109. U.S. International Carriers must file data for each International Miscellaneous Service provided during the reporting period on Schedule 4, as indicated on that schedule, except in the case in which Customer Revenue for the International Miscellaneous Service was less than \$5 million for the reporting period. A U.S. International Carriers shall report revenue separately for each International Miscellaneous Service that it provides. For each International Miscellaneous Service, revenue for all Foreign Points shall be aggregated and reported on a world-total basis. No adjustments to revenue shall be made to reflect payments to other carriers, whether U.S. or foreign. More information about service data to be filed for International Miscellaneous Services is provided in paragraphs 118-129 and 157 of the Filing Manual.

B. Reporting by Foreign Point

110. U.S. International Service Providers that are required to file Schedules 1 or 3 shall provide information on those Schedules by Foreign Point. A Foreign Point is defined as a foreign country or other geographic location outside the United States for which statistics must be aggregated for section 43.62 reporting purposes. For a list of Foreign Points, see Table 3 of the FCC's publication *International Points Used for FCC Part 43 Reporting Purposes (International Points)*.⁴¹ Typically, a Foreign Point is a foreign country together with its territories, although there may be some Foreign Points that are not countries (*e.g.*, Antarctica) and there may be other exceptions.

111. Table 1 of the *International Points* contains a comprehensive list of international points. Table 2 shows the International points that must be consolidated for section 43.62 reporting purposes. For example, on Table 1, Dubai and the United Arab Emirates are listed separately. Table 2 indicates that statistics for traffic between Dubai and the United States shall be consolidated with statistics for traffic between the United Arab Emirates and the United States for section 43.62 reporting purposes.

112. Schedules 1 and 3 of the Traffic and Revenue Report contain entries for each Foreign Point identified in Table 3 of *International Points*. See Appendix D of the Filing Manual.

⁴¹ *International Points* is available on the FCC's website at <http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/intl.html> or <http://www.fcc.gov/ib/sand/mniab/traffic/>.

113. Filers shall provide data only for Foreign Points listed in Table 3, and shall not show multiple entries for the same Foreign Point (*e.g.*, by providing separate statistics for traffic that terminates in different regions or territories of a Foreign Point). Carriers shall not provide data for Foreign Points listed in Table 3 that they did not serve during the reporting period, but shall leave such rows blank on Schedules 1 and 3.

1. Identification of Foreign Points for IMTS Reporting

114. For reporting on Schedule 1, the U.S. International Service Provider shall aggregate statistics (minutes, Customer Revenue, and Settlement Payouts) for all U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS originating in the United States, including Reoriginated Foreign IMTS, by the Foreign Point to which it agreed to provide IMTS to the U.S.-billed party. Thus, in the case in which a U.S. International Service Provider arranges for reorigination or traditional transit of U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS through an intermediate Foreign Point, it shall classify the call by the Foreign Point that is the ultimate destination of the call, not the intermediate Foreign Point. Payments made to a service provider in the intermediate point for reorigination or transit shall be classified as Settlement Payouts and aggregated on Schedule 1 by the destination Foreign Point, not the intermediate Foreign Point. For U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS terminating in the United States (*e.g.*, international toll-free calls originating in a foreign point), the U.S. International Service Provider will know the proximate Foreign Point for which it obtains call completion services, but not necessarily the Foreign Point in which the IMTS call was originated. For reporting on Schedule 1, the U.S. International Service Provider shall aggregate statistics for all U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS terminating in the United States (minutes, Customer Revenue, and Settlement Payouts) by the proximate Foreign Point to which it obtains call completion services.

115. For Foreign-Billed IMTS originating in a Foreign Point, a U.S. International Service Provider will know the proximate Foreign Point for which it provides call completion services to the United States, but not necessarily the Foreign Point in which the IMTS call is billed. For reporting on Schedule 1, the U.S. International Service Provider shall aggregate statistics (minutes and Settlement Receipts) for all Foreign-Billed IMTS calls originating in a Foreign Point by the proximate Foreign Point for which it provides call completion services to the United States, *i.e.*, the Foreign Point to which it directly connects. For Foreign-Billed IMTS calls originating in the United States (*e.g.*, international toll-free calls originating in the United States), a U.S. International Service Provider will know the ultimate Foreign Point for which it provides call completion services to the United States. For reporting on Schedule 1, the U.S. International Service Provider shall aggregate statistics for all Foreign-Billed IMTS originating in the United States (minutes and Settlement Receipts) by the ultimate Foreign Point for which it provides call completion services to the United States.

116. Neither IMTS Resale nor Traditional Transiting IMTS are reported by Foreign Point. Data for these categories are provided on a world-total basis only, on Schedule 2.

2. Identification of Foreign Points for International Private Line Service

117. The level of geographical aggregation for data to be reported for International Private Line Service depends on whether the service is provided over Resold Facilities or not. A Resold Facility refers to an International Facility connected to a U.S. International Connection Point that a U.S. International Carrier obtains on a common carrier basis. Service data for International Private Line Service that is not provided over Resold Facilities shall be reported on Schedule 3 by Foreign Point. A description of how to assign International Private Line Service by Foreign Point in cases in which service is provided to more than one Foreign Point is provided

in paragraph 153 of the Filing Manual. International Private Line Service provided over Resold Facilities shall be reported on Schedule 3 on a world-total basis.

C. International Service Data – Technical Descriptions and Additional Filing Requirements

118. A general description of international service data to be filed is contained in section IV-A of the Filing Manual (“Reporting of International Telecommunications Service and International Interconnected VoIP Service”). This section supplements section IV-A of the Filing Manual with technical descriptions of the international service data to be filed and includes additional filing requirements.

1. Customer Revenue

a. General Matters

119. U.S. International Service Providers must report Customer Revenue for the various international services that they provided during the reporting period, as indicated on Schedules 1-4. Customer Revenue refers to revenue earned for the reporting period for U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS, IMTS Resale, International Private Line Service, and International Miscellaneous Services, including revenues derived from the connection, activation, provision, and termination of such services, unadjusted for uncollectibles. As explained in paragraph 27 of the Filing Manual, filers shall report Customer Revenue on an accrual basis of accounting rather than a cash basis.

120. U.S. International Service Providers shall not reduce Customer Revenue to reflect Settlement Payouts.

121. U.S. International Service Providers shall include in Customer Revenue any surcharges on international services that they record as revenue in the company books of account, including all surcharges associated with the termination of IMTS calls on foreign mobile networks (“mobile surcharges”).

122. U.S. International Service Providers shall exclude from Customer Revenue any surcharges on international services that are not recorded as revenue in the company books of account. Where a U.S. International Service Provider includes a charge on a customer bill that is recorded on its books as revenues and that it represents as being for the purpose of recovering or collecting contributions to federal or state universal service support mechanisms, the entity shall report such amounts in their section 43.62 reports as Customer Revenue. Also, U.S. International Service Providers shall include in Customer Revenue any surcharges that they book as revenue but remit to a non-government third party under contract.

123. Customer Revenue shall reflect all discounts a U.S. International Service Provider extends to customers. Reported revenues shall reflect discounts that are calculated after individual calls, facilities, or services are rated. For example, discounts that are calculated based on the total bill amount shall be allocated proportionately to international services. However, if a discount is calculated only on the basis of domestic billings, then the U.S. International Service Provider shall not allocate the discount to international services.

124. The cost of promotional items, such as telephone sets, frequent flyer miles, or merchandise credit, are marketing expenses that U.S. International Service Provider shall not treat as revenue reductions. The only exception is where a U.S. International Service Provider issues credits or coupons for the purchase of future telecommunications services as a promotional item. In such a case, the U.S. International Service Provider must recognize an adjustment to revenue,

the value of which is based on actuarial predictions of actual customer use of the credits, at the time the U.S. International Service Provider issues the coupon or credit.

b. Allocation Procedures for Customer Revenue

125. In some cases, a U.S. International Service Provider may not be able to directly identify Customer Revenue associated with reportable section 43.62 services, as required on schedules 1 through 4, or with individual Foreign Points, as required on schedules 1 and 3. For example, a U.S. International Service Provider may charge a monthly fee for a combined domestic and international Calling Plan or for an IMTS Calling Plan to multiple Foreign Points. Customer Revenue that is associated with reportable section 43.62 services or with individual foreign points but that cannot be directly identified is termed Non-Route-Specific Revenue.

126. In all cases in which Customer Revenue cannot be directly identified, the U.S. International Service Provider shall make an allocation to Customer Revenue using economic cost principles or, if that is not possible, by other reasonable allocation methods, such as the application of allocation factors based on proportional revenue or usage. For example, if a U.S. Service Provider charges a monthly fee for a combined domestic and international Calling Plan, the U.S. Service Provider would allocate a portion of the monthly fee to IMTS Customer Revenue based on the difference between the monthly fee for the combined plan and the monthly fee for a comparable Calling Plan that is limited to domestic calling, if such a comparable plan were available. If a comparable domestic-only plan were not available, then the portion of the monthly fee allocable to IMTS Customer Revenue would be calculated by multiplying the monthly fee by the ratio of directly identifiable international charges billed under the calling plan to the total directly identifiable charges billed under the calling plan; or by the ratio of international minutes used under the plan to the total minutes used under the plan. Using the same allocation principles, the portion of the monthly fee allocable to IMTS Customer Revenue would be further allocable to Facilities IMTS and IMTS Resale and, for Facilities IMTS, to each Foreign Point.

127. Allocations undertaken by U.S. International Service Providers shall comply with the standards of accuracy described in paragraph 28 of the Filing Manual and shall be fully documented and maintained for inspection, as described in paragraph 33 of the Filing Manual.

128. All U.S. International Service Providers shall report, on Schedule 2, Line 1.NR, the percentage of Customer Revenue for U.S.-Billed IMTS that is Non-Route-Specific Revenue. Although service providers are not required to allocate Non-Route-Specific Revenue associated with IMTS Resale to individual Foreign Points, they shall include the amount of Non-Route-Specific Revenue associated with IMTS Resale in their calculation of the percentage in Line 1.NR.

129. Where CMRS customers pay separately stated toll charges for IMTS calls in addition to airtime and roaming charges, airtime and roaming charges shall not be reported as part of Customer Revenues for IMTS.

2. IMTS Data to be Filed (Schedules 1 and 2)

a. Facilities IMTS Minutes

130. U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS minutes reportable on Schedules 1 and 2 differ slightly. On Schedule 1, U.S. International Service Providers are required to report "U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS – Minutes Completed on Foreign Networks" (columns (b) through (d)). On Schedule 2, U.S. International Service Providers are required to report "Minutes" for "U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS – by Routing Arrangement"(Line 1.A) and include these amounts in "U.S.-Billed

IMTS – by Customer Category” (Lines 2.A through 2.T). U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS minutes reportable on Schedule 2 are minutes billed to customers, not minutes completed on foreign networks. Because of differences in unit billing increments, minutes completed on foreign networks may not exactly equal customer-billed minutes. Therefore, the amounts of U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS minutes reported on Schedule 1 may differ slightly from the amounts of Facilities IMTS minutes reported on Schedule 2. In particular, “Total Minutes Completed on Foreign Networks – Total All Points” (Schedule 1, column d, bottom row) may differ slightly from “Total U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS” – “Minutes” (Schedule 2, Line 1.A).

131. In some cases, a U.S. International Service Provider may complete U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS calls on foreign networks free of charge or may provide call completion services for Foreign-Billed IMTS calls free of charge. U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS minutes completed free of charge shall be included in the amounts that a U.S. International Service Provider reports on Schedule 1 for minutes completed on foreign networks (columns (b) through (d)). U.S. International Service Providers also shall report U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS minutes completed free of charge on a world-total basis as “Uncompensated Call Completion Services – U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS” on Schedule 1. Foreign-Billed IMTS minutes completed free of charge shall be included in the amounts that a U.S. International Service Provider reports on Schedule 1 for Foreign-Billed IMTS minutes (column (h)). U.S. International Service Providers also shall report Foreign-Billed IMTS minutes completed free of charge on a world-total basis as “Uncompensated Call Completion Services – Foreign-Billed IMTS” on Schedule 1.

b. U.S.-Billed IMTS Revenues

132. All Non-Route-Specific Revenue for U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS shall be fully allocated among the Foreign Points listed in Schedule 1, as described in paragraphs 125-129 of the Filing Manual.

133. The amount of Customer Revenue for “Total U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS” on Schedule 2 (Line 1.A) must match the amount of Customer Revenue for U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS (column (a)) for “Total all Points” on Schedule 1.

(i) Identification of Facilities IMTS and IMTS Resale Revenue

134. If a U.S. International Service Provider provides IMTS to a Foreign Point using a combination of Facilities IMTS and IMTS Resale, it may be unable to identify Customer Revenue, which is derived from customer billing records, as either Facilities IMTS or IMTS Resale, which are routing arrangements. In such a case, the U.S. International Service Provider shall allocate Customer Revenue for each Foreign Point between Facilities IMTS and IMTS Resale based on the relative proportion of Facilities IMTS minutes (minutes completed on foreign networks on Schedule 1) and minutes terminated under IMTS Resale arrangements for the Foreign Point.⁴²

(ii) Prepaid Calling Cards

135. In order to insure that unused or forfeited balances on Prepaid Calling Cards are reflected in the calculation of Customer Revenue, Prepaid Calling Card providers⁴³ that provide

⁴² Minutes terminated under IMTS Resale arrangements for individual Foreign Points are not reportable items under section 43.62 and do not appear on any section 43.62 schedule.

⁴³ A Prepaid Calling Card provider refers to any person or entity that provides telecommunications service to consumers through the use of a Prepaid Calling Card. The Prepaid Calling Card provider is the entity that manages the PINs. The Form 499-A Instructions define a Prepaid Calling Card provider as providing

IMTS shall calculate Customer Revenue from Prepaid Calling Card services by applying an adjustment factor to Prepaid Calling Cards revenues earned from IMTS calling provided during the reporting period. The adjustment factor shall be calculated by dividing total revenue from the sale of Prepaid Calling Cards during the reporting period by the total revenue earned from the provision of Prepaid Calling Card services provided during the reporting period.

c. Disaggregation of IMTS Minutes and Revenues by Customer Category

136. On Schedule 2, U.S. International Service Providers providing U.S.-Billed IMTS shall disaggregate U.S.-Billed IMTS minutes and revenues by the following categories of customers: residential and mass market customers (Line 2.A); Business and Government Customers (Line 2.B); U.S. Resellers (Line 2.C); and Reoriginated Foreign Traffic (Line 2.D). U.S. International Service Providers shall report on Line 2.T the total minutes and revenues for all categories of customers (Lines 2.A + 2.B + 2.C + 2.D).

137. Although the classification of customers is largely self-explanatory, we provide the following specific instructions. To the extent that a U.S. International Service Provider treats small businesses or other non-residential entities as residential customers (*e.g.*, by charging them the same rates for service as residential customers), or finds it difficult to distinguish them from residential customers, it may include them in the category “residential and mass market customers” for the purpose of this disaggregation. The term “Business and Government Customers” refers to all customers that are not residential and mass market customers or service providers.

138. A U.S. International Service Provider providing Facilities IMTS to other U.S. International Service Providers for resale is required pursuant to section 43.62 to include data for such service in statistics for Facilities IMTS in Schedules 1 and 2. On Schedule 2, a U.S. International Service Provider providing Facilities IMTS to other U.S. International Service Providers for resale shall include data for such service in “Total U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS” (Line 1.A) and “U.S. Resellers” (Line 2.C).

139. The distinction between IMTS provided to U.S. resellers (Line 2.C of Schedule 2) and “Reoriginated Foreign Traffic” (Line 2.D of Schedule 2) is based on where the IMTS call is exchanged relative to a U.S. International Connection Point. If a U.S. International Service Provider receives IMTS for termination abroad anywhere in the United States except a U.S. International Connection Point, the U.S. International Service Provider shall classify the traffic as provided to “U.S. Resellers.” Apart from Traditional Transiting IMTS, which is reported on Line 3.T of Schedule 2, if a U.S. International Service Provider receives an IMTS call at a U.S. International Connection Point or a point outside the United States and carries the call over U.S. Facilities for termination abroad, the U.S. International Service Provider shall classify the traffic as “Reoriginated Foreign Traffic.”

140. Note that minutes and revenues for “Total U.S.-Billed IMTS – By Routing Arrangement” (Line 1.T on Schedule 2) must equal minutes and revenues, respectively, for “Total U.S.-Billed IMTS – By Customer Category” (Line 2.T on Schedule 2).

“prepaid calling card services by selling prepaid calling cards to the public, to distributors or to retailers. Prepaid calling card providers provide consumers the ability to place long-distance calls without presubscribing to an interexchange carrier or using a credit card. Prepaid calling card providers typically resell the toll service of other carriers and determine the price of the service by setting the price of the card and controlling the number of minutes that the card can be used for.” *See Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet*, FCC Form 499-A, p. 14, at <http://www.fcc.gov/Forms/Form499-A/499a-2010.pdf>.

d. Reporting of Settlement Amounts

141. A Settlement Payout refers to an expense, including any transiting fees, that a U.S. International Service Provider providing U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS incurs for call completion services rendered by a service provider with which it interconnects at a U.S. International Connection Point or connection point outside the United States. A Settlement Receipt refers to revenue that a U.S. International Service Provider providing Foreign-Billed IMTS earns for call completion services to a telephone in the United States rendered to a service provider with which it interconnects at a U.S. International Connection Point or point outside the United States.⁴⁴

142. In reporting Settlement Payouts or Settlement Receipts, a U.S. International Service Provider shall *not* net expenses incurred for call completion services against revenue earned for call completion services, even if the payment between the U.S. International Service Provider and its correspondent for call completion services is made based on a netting of amounts incurred and earned.

143. Settlement agreements may be denominated in dollars, foreign currency units, or other monetary measures. For section 43.62 reporting purposes, however, U.S. International Service Providers must state Settlement Payouts and Settlement Receipts on Schedule 1 in U.S. dollars, regardless of the terms of the settlement agreements or industry practices. In making such conversions, U.S. International Service Providers shall apply the currency conversion rates that prevailed at the time of settlement with their foreign correspondents.

(i) Settlement Payouts

144. U.S. International Service Providers must carefully distinguish Settlement Payouts, which are expenses that a U.S. International Service Provider incurs for obtaining IMTS call completion services from a service provider with which it interconnects at a U.S. International Connection Point or point outside the United States, from IMTS Resale expenses, which are expenses that a U.S. International Service Provider incurs for obtaining call completion services at a point in the United States other than a U.S. International Connection Point.

145. In some cases, a U.S. International Service Provider may convey an IMTS call over its own International Facilities into a Foreign Point and pay a local or long-distance service provider in the Foreign Point for call completion services. Such payments are deemed to be Settlement Payouts for section 43.62 reporting purposes.

146. A U.S. International Service Provider shall include as Settlement Payouts any fees, taxes, or other charges, including any surcharges associated with the completion of calls on foreign mobile networks, that it pays to service providers with which it interconnects at a U.S. International Connection Point or connection point outside the United States for call completion services.

⁴⁴ In recent years, U.S. International Service Providers and Foreign Service Providers have increasingly provided IMTS under a variety of non-traditional interconnection arrangements. For instance, service providers may carry traffic over wholly-owned international Circuits and interconnect with each other at either U.S. or foreign cable landing stations. In such circumstances, service providers enter into payment arrangements for call completion services that do not conform to the traditional accounting rate regime. In this Filing Manual, the terms “settlement rate,” “settlements,” “settlement payouts,” “settlement receipts,” etc. refer to call completion services provided under non-traditional arrangements as well as traditional arrangements.

147. A U.S. International Service Provider shall not include as Settlement Payouts the cost of any international or foreign facilities it acquires to facilitate call completion of its IMTS traffic.

148. A U.S. International Service Provider shall not include as Settlement Payouts any payments made to U.S. long-distance or local exchange carriers for originating or terminating IMTS calls in the United States.

(ii) Settlement Receipts

149. If a Foreign Service Provider conveys a Foreign-Billed IMTS call on the U.S. side of a U.S. International Connection Point, it is providing Foreign-Billed IMTS as a U.S. International Service Provider and is providing a reportable service under section 43.62 of the Commission's rules.⁴⁵ The Foreign Service Provider shall include minutes for the call in its Foreign-Billed Facilities IMTS statistics. If, by such conveyance, the Foreign Service Provider is providing a call completion service to a second Foreign Service Provider, it shall report the revenue it earns for provision of the call completion service in its Settlement Receipt statistics. If, on the other hand, the Foreign Service Provider is providing Foreign-Billed IMTS to a foreign telephone, it shall report a zero amount for the call in its Settlement Receipt statistics. In such a case, the Foreign Service Provider shall include the amount of minutes for all such calls in "Foreign-Billed Minutes" (column (h)) and "Uncompensated Call Completion Services – Foreign-Billed Minutes" on Schedule 1. See paragraph 131 of the Filing Manual.

150. A person or entity that provides call completion services in the United States by accepting a Foreign-Billed IMTS call at a point in the United States other than a U.S. International Connection Point is not providing a reportable service under section 43.62 of the Commission's rules.⁴⁶

3. International Private Line Service Data to be Filed (Schedule 3)

151. U.S. International Carriers must report circuit-capacity and revenue data for the U.S. end of all International Private Line Service provided during the reporting period, as indicated on Schedule 3.

a. Reporting of International Private Line Service by 64 kilobits per second Circuits

152. U.S. International Carriers must report the total capacity of the Circuits used for International Private Line Service that they provided to customers on December 31 of the reporting period. The amount shall be reported as the number of 64 kbps Circuits that are equivalent to the total capacity of Circuits connected to the U.S. International Connection Point. U.S. International Carriers shall not report the number of leases, contracts or actual number of lines. A reporting carrier shall not attempt to convert part-day leases into equivalent full-day Circuits, but shall report a Circuit leased by one or more customers for specific hours on December 31 as a single Circuit.

153. U.S. International Carriers shall calculate the number of equivalent 64 kbps Circuits for each Foreign Point by converting the total bandwidth of Circuits it had leased to customers for each Foreign Point. The conversion factor for various facility transmission standards is based on 64 kbps for one voice-equivalent channel and is listed below in Figure 8. Equivalent 64 kbps Circuits for International Private Line Service connecting a U.S. point to

⁴⁵ See paragraph 55 of the Filing Manual.

⁴⁶ See paragraph 74 of the Filing Manual.

several Foreign Points, *e.g.*, over an international data network, shall be assigned to each Foreign Point based on the proportion of connection points in each of the Foreign Points.

Figure 8
64 Kbps Conversion Table

Facility Transmission Standard	64 Kbps equivalents
Voice Grade or DS0	1
T1 or DS1	24
E1	30
DS3	630
18 MHz	315
24 MHz	420
36 MHz	630
OC-1	630
OC-3	1,890
OC-12	7,560
OC-24	15,120
OC-48	30,240
OC-192	120,960
STM -1	1,890
STM-4	7,560
STM-16	30,240
2.5 Gbps	30,240
5 Gbps	60,480
10 Gbps	120,960

b. Reporting of International Private Line Service Revenues

154. For International Private Line Service that a U.S. International Carrier provides under a joint operating agreement with a Foreign Carrier, each U.S. International Carrier shall report as Customer Revenue the amount of billed revenue associated with the U.S. half of International Private Line Service, including any revenue billed by a Foreign Carrier on behalf of the U.S. International Carrier (*e.g.*, if the customer is located in a Foreign Point). Revenues for International Private Line Service do not include billings made on behalf of Foreign Carriers for service associated with the foreign half of the International Private Line Service. In cases where a carrier provides International Private Line Service over a Circuit that it wholly owns or leases, the carrier shall report one-half of the revenue associated with the international portion of the International Private Line Service as Customer Revenue.

155. Carriers shall exclude revenue associated with the U.S. local access and long-distance portion of International Private Line Service, regardless of whether these services are provided by itself or another carrier, or billed by itself on behalf of another carrier.

156. Carriers must report as revenue the total revenues for International Private Line Service rendered during the preceding calendar year, whether or not a lease was in effect at the end of the year and the Circuit was included in the December 31 line count. Where lease or billing periods overlap the calendar year, billed amounts shall be apportioned between years based on the number of days of service in each year. Revenue for International Private Line

Service connecting a U.S. point to several Foreign Points, *e.g.*, over an international data network, shall be assigned to each Foreign Point based on the proportion of equivalent 64 kbps Circuit connection points in each of the Foreign Points.

4. International Miscellaneous Services Data to be Filed (Schedule 4)

157. On Schedule 4, U.S. International Carriers are required to report the name of each International Miscellaneous Service that they provided during the reporting period, describe each service, and report the world-total Customer Revenue for each service. Schedule 4 is pre-formatted to accept filing information for six separate International Miscellaneous Services. U.S. International Carriers with additional International Miscellaneous Services shall report the required information for each additional service using the same format as Schedule 4.

V. ANNUAL CIRCUIT STATUS REPORT (SCHEDULE 5)

158. Every person or entity must report on Schedule 5 circuit-capacity data for all of its Owned International Facilities, which shall be counted on December 31 of the reporting period.

159. An Owned International Facility is defined as an International Facility connected to a U.S. International Connection Point that a person or entity (1) owns, in whole or in part, through its original ownership interest or an indefeasible right of use (IRU) and does not lease to another person or entity; or (2) owns, in whole or in part, through its original ownership interest or an indefeasible right of use (IRU) and undertakes to report on Schedule 5 of its section 43.62 report as an Owned International Facility even if it leases the facility to another person or entity; or (3) obtains through a lease unless the lessor, or a predecessor of the lessor, undertakes to report the facility on Schedule 5 of its section 43.62 report as an Owned International Facility. A predecessor of a lessor is any supplier to the lessor in the lessor's vertical chain of supply.

160. For purposes of the above definition, the term "lease" does not include the provision of an International Facility on a common carrier basis (*i.e.*, as International Private Line Service). A person or entity qualifies as a "lessor" or "predecessor of a lessor" only if the person or entity supplies an International Facility on a non-common carrier basis.

161. The term "lease" includes the provision of an International Facility with or without charge, and with or without a formal agreement.

162. An Owned International Facility is not restricted to a facility used to provide International Telecommunications Service, and includes a facility used for any purpose, *e.g.*, information services, Internet backbone services, and internal communications, as well as idle capacity.

163. For reporting on Schedule 5, a person or entity with Owned International Facilities shall file data for each separate Foreign Point it serves, using the same procedures as for International Private Line Service, described in paragraphs 110-113 and 117 of the Filing Manual. The person or entity shall report its circuit-capacity data in 64 kbps equivalent Circuits, using the same procedure as for International Private Line Service, described in paragraph 152 of the Filing Manual. The person or entity shall classify its circuit-capacity as submarine cable, satellite, or terrestrial. Terrestrial capacity includes capacity in terrestrial cable, microwave transmission systems, and other radio-frequency transmission systems. If capacity to a particular Foreign Point is provided using a combination of technologies, the capacity shall be reported based on the technology of the link that crosses the U.S. border.

164. Every person or entity with Owned International Facilities shall separately report its active and idle submarine cable, satellite, and terrestrial capacity. An Active Circuit is defined

as an international Circuit that was in use on December 31 of the reporting period. An Idle Circuit is defined as an international Circuit that was physically ready to provide services to a specific Foreign Point, but was not actually used on December 31 of the reporting period.

Appendix A: Section 43.62 Rules

§ 43.62 Reporting requirements for holders of international Section 214 authorizations and providers of international services.

(a) Annual Reports.

Not later than May 1 of each year, any person or entity that holds an authorization pursuant to section 214 of the Communications Act to provide international telecommunications service; or any person or entity that provided interconnected Voice over Internet Protocol service between the United States (as defined in the Communications Act, as amended, 47 U.S.C. § 153) and a foreign point during the previous year; shall submit the following reports:

- (1) Any person or entity that holds an authorization pursuant to section 214 to provide international telecommunications service shall report whether it provided international telecommunications services or owned international circuits the preceding year.
- (2) Each common carrier engaged in providing international telecommunications service, and each person or entity engaged in providing interconnected Voice over Internet Protocol service, between the United States (as defined in the Communications Act, as amended, 47 U.S.C. § 153) and any country or point outside that area shall file a report with the Commission showing revenues, payouts, and traffic for such international telecommunications service and interconnected Voice over Internet Protocol service provided during the preceding calendar year.
- (3) Each person or entity owning international facilities between the United States (as defined in the Communications Act, as amended, 47 U.S.C. § 153) and any country or point outside that area shall file a circuit-status report with the Commission showing the status of its circuits as of December 31 of the preceding calendar year.

(b) Filing Manual.

The information required under this section shall be furnished in conformance with the instructions and reporting requirements prepared under the direction of the Chief, International Bureau, prepared and published as a filing manual.

Appendix B: Definitions

Active Circuit refers to an international Circuit that was in use on December 31 of the reporting period.

Business and Government Customers refers to all customers that are not residential and mass market customers or service providers.

Call-Back Service refers to an arrangement in which a customer in a Foreign Point uses foreign facilities to dial a pre-assigned telephone number in the United States. The call is not completed, but the presence of signaling information triggers a call back to the customer, who receives a dial tone from the U.S. International Service Provider's switch. The customer can then place a call via the outbound switched service of the U.S. International Service Provider.

Calling Plan refers to an arrangement under which a service provider offers its customers, in return for the payment of a monthly recurring charge, more favorable terms for making long-distance than are available on its standard rate schedule. Calling Plans typically cover a one-month period and, once selected, are in effect indefinitely, so long as the customer continues to pay the recurring charges. Some Calling Plans offer customers reduced per-minute calling rates to one or more Foreign Points. Other plans offer the customer a fixed number of minutes of international calling each month ("bucket plans"). Still other plans allow an unlimited number of minutes of international calling in return for a fixed monthly charge ("flat-rate calling plan"). There are Calling Plans that offer a mixture of domestic and international calling.

Cascade Settlement Arrangement refers to an arrangement under which a U.S. International Service Provider carries an Traditional Transiting IMTS call between two Foreign Points (the Foreign Point of origin and the destination Foreign Point). The originating Foreign Service Provider remits to the U.S. International Service Provider an amount of money intended to provide both a transiting fee to the U.S. International Service Provider and the settlement amount that it owes the terminating Foreign Service Provider. The U.S. International Service Provider retains the transiting fee and remits the settlement payment to the terminating Foreign Service Provider on behalf of the originating Foreign Service Provider at the settlement rate agreed between the originating and terminating Foreign Service Providers.

Circuit refers to a path for electronic transmission of information between two or more points, including transmission by submarine or terrestrial cable, satellite, wire, radio, or other electromagnetic or optical systems. A Circuit is sometimes referred to as a "channel of communication" or "channel." In addition to a dedicated channel, a service guarantee for electronic transmission of information between two or more points at an agreed-upon data speed is considered a Circuit for section 43.62 reporting purposes.

Country-Beyond Service refers to IMTS provided and billed by a U.S. International Service Provider to a customer located in a Foreign Point in which the customer, using a credit card or calling card issued by the U.S. International Service Provider, calls a telephone number in another Foreign Point. The customer accesses Country-Beyond Service by dialing a local number in the Foreign Point in which he is located or a subscriber toll-free number in the United States and entering a special code that gives the customer a U.S. dial-tone. The customer then dials the telephone number in the destination Foreign Point.

Country-Direct Service is defined as IMTS provided by a U.S. International Service Provider to a customer located in a Foreign Point in which the customer, using a credit card or calling card issued by the U.S. International Service Provider, calls a telephone number in the United States. The customer accesses Country-Direct Service by dialing a local telephone number in the Foreign Point in which he is located or a toll free number in the United States and entering a special code that gives the customer a U.S. dial tone. The customer then dials the number of the called party in the United States.

Customer Revenue refers to revenue earned for the reporting period for U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS, IMTS Resale, Traditional Transiting IMTS, International Private Line Service, and International Miscellaneous Services, including revenues derived from the connection, activation, provision, and termination of such services, unadjusted for uncollectibles.

Direct Payment Arrangement refers to Traditional Transiting IMTS traffic handled by U.S. International Service Providers in which the originating Foreign Service Provider remits a payment directly to the terminating Foreign Service Provider to compensate it for terminating the call, without involving the U.S. International Service Provider. In such an arrangement, the originating Foreign Service Provider would also remit separately to the U.S. International Service Provider a transiting fee to compensate the U.S. International Service Provider for its handling and transmission of the Traditional Transiting IMTS traffic.

Facilities IMTS refers to the provision of IMTS by a U.S. International Service Provider through direct interconnection of a U.S. Facility that it owns, leases, or controls to an International Facility owned or leased by itself or another company at a U.S. International Connection Point. For purposes of this definition, the term “lease” refers to the right of exclusive use of a telecommunications facility or a Circuit on such a facility, whether such right of exclusive use is offered by the lessor on a common carrier basis (*e.g.*, as private line service) or on a non-common carrier basis. Where the voice stream, such as Real Time Protocol (RTP) packets, traverses a U.S. Facility that is part of an Internet Protocol or other high-speed data network (*e.g.*, the Internet), the person or entity that manages the session for the U.S. portion of the call (*e.g.*, the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) service provider or PSTN gateway service provider) is deemed to control the U.S. Facility.

Filer 499 ID refers to an identification number assigned by the FCC to entities that file an annual FCC Form 499-A.

Filing Entity refers to any person or entity that is required to file information with the FCC pursuant to section 43.62 of the Commission’s rules, 47 C.F.R. § 43.62.

Foreign-Billed IMTS refers to an IMTS call that originates or terminates with an end-user in the United States, and that is billed by a Foreign Service Provider.

Foreign Carrier refers to any person or entity in a Foreign Point that provides telecommunications on a common carrier basis in a Foreign Point or between the Foreign Point and the United States. The term “Foreign Carrier” does not refer to the nationality of the employees or owners of a communications entity. An affiliate of a Foreign Carrier that operates in the United States as a common carrier is a U.S. Carrier.

Foreign Point refers to a foreign country or other geographic location outside the United States for which statistics must be aggregated for section 43.62 reporting purposes.

Foreign Service Provider refers to a Foreign Carrier or a foreign provider of Interconnected VoIP Service.

Idle Circuit refers to an international Circuit that was physically ready to provide services to a specific Foreign Point, but was not actually used on December 31 of the reporting period.

IMTS. See “International Message Telephone Service.”

IMTS Resale refers the provision of IMTS by a U.S. International Service Provider through the resale of IMTS purchased from another U.S. International Service Provider at a point in the United States other than a U.S. International Connection Point.

Interconnected VoIP Service refers to a service that: (1) enables real-time, two-way voice communications; (2) requires a broadband connection from the user’s location; (3) requires Internet Protocol-compatible customer premise equipment; and (4) permits users generally to receive calls that originate on the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and to terminate calls to the PSTN. 47 C.F.R. § 9.3.

International Interconnected VoIP Service refers to Interconnected VoIP Service between the United States and a Foreign Point.

International Facility refers to a telecommunications facility, or a Circuit on such a facility, that is not wholly within the United States, *i.e.*, a telecommunications facility, or a Circuit on such a facility, that is outside the United States or that crosses the U.S. border. International Facilities include submarine cables, terrestrial cables, satellite facilities, microwave facilities, and other electromagnetic and optical facilities used for telecommunications between the United States and a Foreign Point.

International Message Telephone Service (IMTS) refers to the provision of message telephone service (MTS) between the United States and a Foreign Point. The term “message telephone service” refers to the transmission and reception of speech and low-speed dial-up data over the public switched telephone network (PSTN). For section 43.62 reporting purposes, IMTS also refers to the transmission and reception of speech and data between the United States and a Foreign Point over Internet Protocol (IP) networks that are interconnected with the PSTN or over other types of high-speed data networks that are interconnected with the PSTN.

International Miscellaneous Service refers to any International Telecommunications Service other than IMTS and International Private Line Service.

International Private Line Service is defined as private line service between the United States and a Foreign Point. Private line service refers to making available to a customer on a common carrier basis a Circuit for a specified period of time for the customer's exclusive use.

International Telecommunications Service refers to telecommunications service between the United States and a Foreign Point. Section 3(46) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. § 153(46), defines telecommunications service as “the offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, or to such classes of users as to be effectively available directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used” (*i.e.*, the provision of telecommunications on a common carriage basis).

Non-Route-Specific Revenue refers to Customer Revenue that is associated with reportable section 43.62 services or with individual foreign points but that cannot be directly identified.

Owned International Facility refers to an International Facility connected to a U.S. International Connection Point that a person or entity (1) owns, in whole or in part, through its original ownership interest or an indefeasible right of use (IRU) and does not lease to another person or entity; or (2) owns, in whole or in part, through its original ownership interest or an indefeasible right of use (IRU) and undertakes to report on Schedule 5 of its section 43.62 report as an Owned International Facility even if it leases the facility to another person or entity; or (3) obtains through a lease unless the lessor, or a predecessor of the lessor, undertakes to report the facility on Schedule 5 of its section 43.62 report as an Owned International Facility.

Prepaid Calling Card refers to a card, device, or arrangement that provides consumers the ability to place long-distance calls without presubscribing to an interexchange carrier or using a credit card by allowing users to pay in advance for a specified amount of calling. Additional features, functions, or capabilities available in conjunction with the calling card service are not included in the definition of Prepaid Calling Card.

Reoriginated Foreign IMTS refers to IMTS traffic from a Foreign Point that is transmitted to the United States for retransmission to a destination Foreign Point, but that is not handled as Traditional Transiting IMTS. The originating Foreign Service Provider pays the intermediate U.S. International Service Provider an agreed-upon fee to carry the call to the destination Foreign Point, and the U.S. International Service Provider terminates such calls under the call completion arrangements that it normally uses to terminate calls in the destination Foreign Point.

Resold Facility refers to an International Facility connected to a U.S. International Connection Point that a U.S. International Carrier obtains on a common carrier basis.

Settlement Payout refers to an expense, including any transiting fees, that a U.S. International Service Provider providing U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS incurs for call completion services rendered by a service provider with which it interconnects at a U.S. International Connection Point or point outside the United States.

Settlement Receipt refers to revenue that a U.S. International Service Provider providing Foreign-Billed IMTS earns for call completion services to a telephone in the United States rendered to a service provider with which it interconnects at a U.S. International Connection Point or point outside the United States.

Spot Market refers to a market where service providers can sell or buy call completion services for message telephone service, including IMTS, for immediate delivery.

Traditional Transiting IMTS refers to IMTS from a Foreign Point that (a) transits the United States prior to completion in a Foreign Point and (b) is settled at a rate agreed upon by the carrier in the origination Foreign Point and the carrier in the destination Foreign Point. The carrier in the United States (the intermediate point) is reimbursed for its handling and transmission of the traffic by the carrier in the origination Foreign Point.

United States refers to the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and the possessions of the United States, but does not include the Canal Zone. 47 U.S.C. § 153.

U.S. International Authorization Holder refers to a person or entity that has received authorization from the FCC under section 214 of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. § 214, to provide International Telecommunications Service.

U.S. Carrier refers to any person or entity in the United States that provides telecommunications on a common carrier basis in the United States or between the United States and a Foreign Point, *i.e.*, any person or entity in the United States that provides telecommunications service in the United States or between the United States and a Foreign Point. An affiliate of a U.S. Carrier that operates in a Foreign Point as a common carrier is a Foreign Carrier.

U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS refers to U.S.-Billed IMTS that is a U.S. Service Provider provides as Facilities IMTS.

U.S.-Billed IMTS refers to an IMTS call that originates or terminates in the United States and that is billed by the U.S. International Service Provider to an end-user customer or to another U.S. International Service Provider that is taking the service for resale; or a Reoriginated Foreign IMTS call that is billed by the U.S. International Service Provider to a Foreign Service Provider.

U.S. Facility refers to a telecommunications facility, or a Circuit on such a facility, that is wholly within the United States (*e.g.*, a “backhaul facility” connecting an international switch in the United States to a cable landing station in the United States).

U.S. International Carrier refers to any person or entity in the United States that provides telecommunications on a common carrier basis between the United States and a Foreign Point, *i.e.*, any person or entity in the United States that provides International Telecommunications Service.

U.S. International Connection Point refers to a point within the United States at which U.S. Facilities and International Facilities are directly interconnected (*e.g.*, a U.S. cable landing station, a U.S. satellite earth station providing international connectivity, or the proximate U.S. point of presence on a cross-border terrestrial facility.) The proximate point of presence is the point of presence closest to the U.S. border.

U.S. International Interconnected VoIP Service Provider refers to a person or entity in the United States that provides Interconnected VoIP Service between the United States and a Foreign Point, *i.e.*, any person or entity in the United States that provides International Interconnected VoIP Service.

U.S. International Service Provider refers to a U.S. International Carrier or a U.S. International Interconnected VoIP Service Provider.

Appendix C: Services Report (Registration Form and Services Checklist)

Services Report Registration Form

1 Filing Date:

2 Reporting Period:
(enter calendar year)

3 Name and Address of Filing Entity:

4 FCC Registration Number (FRN):

5 Check One:

New Report?

Revision to Existing Report?

6 Check all schedules filed:

Services Checklist
(mandatory for all new reports and
revisions to existing reports)

Schedule 1

Schedule 2

Schedule 3

Schedule 4

Schedule 5

7 Name of the company official certifying the completeness and accuracy of submitted data:

8 Title of the certifying official:

9 Physical address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the certifying official:

Services Report Registration Form

- 10 Filing Entity's official contact or attorney of record, including physical address, telephone number and e-mail address:

- 11 Filing Entity's Filer 499 ID, if any:

- 12 List all of the Filing Entity's international section 214 authorizations:

Services Report

Services Checklist

Filing Date: Reporting Period:

Check all of the following boxes that apply for the reporting period:

- 1 ☐ Provided no **International Telecommunications Service** or **International Interconnected VoIP Service**; and had no **Owned International Facilities** as of December 31.
If checked, do not file Schedules 1 through 5.
- 2 ☐ Provided **U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS**.
If checked, include Schedule 1 and Schedule 2.
- 3 ☐ Provided **Foreign-Billed Facilities IMTS**.
If checked, include Schedule 1.
- 4 ☐ Provided **Traditional Transiting Service** to foreign carriers. If checked, include Schedule 2.
- 5.T ☐ Provided **IMTS Resale**.
- 5.A ☐ Earned \$5,000,000 or more for such service.
If checked, include Schedule 2.
- 5.B ☐ Earned less than \$5,000,000 for such service.
If checked, and Items 2, 3, and 4 are *not* checked, do *not* include Schedule 2.
If checked, and one or more of Items 2, 3, and 4 are checked, include Schedule 2.
- 6 ☐ Provided **International Private Line Service**.
If checked, include Schedule 3.
- 7.T ☐ Provided **International Miscellaneous Services**.
- 7.A ☐ Earned \$5,000,000 or more for at least one such service.
If checked, include Schedule 4 for each such service.
- 7.B ☐ Earned less than \$5,000,000 for each such service.
If checked, do not include Schedule 4.
- 8 ☐ Had an **Owned International Facility** as of December 31.
If checked, include Schedule 5.

Appendix D: Traffic and Revenue Report (Schedules 1-4)

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 1

U.S.-Billed and Foreign-Billed Facilities IMTS Traffic - By Foreign Point

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

Foreign Point	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
	U.S.-Billed IMTS				Foreign-Billed IMTS				
	Customer Revenue	Minutes Completed on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks	Minutes Completed on Foreign Mobile Networks	Total Minutes Completed on Foreign Networks	Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks	Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Mobile Networks	Total Settlement Payouts	Minutes	Settlement Receipts
Andorra									
Austria									
Belgium									
Cyprus									
Denmark									
Finland									
France									
Germany									
Gibraltar									
Greece									
Greenland									
Iceland									
Ireland									
Italy									
Liechtenstein									
Luxembourg									
Malta									
Monaco									
Netherlands									
Norway									
Portugal									
San Marino									
Spain									
Sweden									
Switzerland									
Turkey									
United Kingdom									
Western Europe									

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 1

U.S.-Billed and Foreign-Billed Facilities IMTS Traffic - By Foreign Point

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

Foreign Point	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
	Customer Revenue	Minutes Completed on		Total Minutes Completed on Foreign Networks	Settlement Payouts for Call		Total Settlement Payouts	Minutes	Settlement Receipts
		Completed on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks	Completed on Foreign Mobile Networks		Completion on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks	Completion on Foreign Mobile Networks			
Algeria									
Angola									
Benin									
Botswana									
Burkina Faso									
Burundi									
Cameroon									
Canary Island									
Cape Verde									
Central African Republic									
Chad									
Comoros									
Congo, Democratic Republic of the									
Congo, Republic of the									
Cote d'Ivoire									
Djibouti									
Egypt									
Equatorial Guinea									
Eritrea									
Ethiopia									
Gabon									
Gambia, The									
Ghana									
Guinea									
Guinea-Bissau									
Kenya									
Lesotho									
Liberia									
Libya									
Madagascar									

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 1

U.S.-Billed and Foreign-Billed Facilities IMTS Traffic - By Foreign Point

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			(e)			(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
				U.S.-Billed IMTS			Foreign-Billed IMTS						
				Customer Revenue	Minutes Completed on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks	Minutes Completed on Foreign Mobile Networks	Total Minutes Completed on Foreign Networks	Settlement Payouts for Call	Completion on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks				
Foreign Point													
Malawi													
Mali													
Mauritania													
Mauritius													
Mayotte													
Morocco													
Mozambique													
Namibia													
Niger													
Nigeria													
Reunion													
Rwanda													
Saint Helena													
Sao Tome and Principe													
Senegal													
Seychelles													
Sierra Leone													
Somalia													
South Africa													
Sudan													
Swaziland													
Tanzania													
Togo													
Tunisia													
Uganda													
Western Sahara													
Zambia													
Zimbabwe													
Africa													

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 1

U.S.-Billed and Foreign-Billed Facilities IMTS Traffic - By Foreign Point

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

	(a)				(b)				(c)				(d)				(e)				(f)				(g)				(h)				(i)			
Foreign Point	Customer Revenue				Minutes Completed on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks				Minutes Completed on Foreign Mobile Networks				Total Minutes Completed on Foreign Networks				Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks				Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Mobile Networks				Total Settlement Payouts				Minutes				Settlement Receipts			
Bahrain																																				
Iran																																				
Iraq																																				
Israel																																				
Jordan																																				
Kuwait																																				
Lebanon																																				
Oman																																				
Qatar																																				
Saudi Arabia																																				
Syria																																				
United Arab Emirates																																				
Yemen																																				
Middle East																																				
Anguilla																																				
Antigua and Barbuda																																				
Aruba																																				
Bahamas, The																																				
Barbados																																				
Bermuda																																				
Cayman Islands																																				
Cuba																																				
Dominica																																				
Dominican Republic																																				
French Overseas Departments																																				
Grenada																																				
Guadeloupe																																				
Haiti																																				
Jamaica																																				
Montserrat																																				
Netherlands Antilles																																				
Saint Kitts and Nevis																																				
Saint Lucia																																				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																																				
Trinidad and Tobago																																				
Turks and Caicos Islands																																				
Virgin Islands, British																																				
Caribbean																																				

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 1

U.S.-Billed and Foreign-Billed Facilities IMTS Traffic - By Foreign Point

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		(e)		(f)		(g)		(h)		(i)	
Foreign Point	Customer Revenue		Minutes Completed on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks		Minutes Completed on Foreign Mobile Networks		Total Minutes Completed on Foreign Networks		Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks		Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Mobile Networks		Total Settlement Payouts		Minutes		Settlement Receipts	
Belize																		
Canada																		
Costa Rica																		
El Salvador																		
Guatemala																		
Honduras																		
Mexico																		
Nicaragua																		
Panama																		
Saint Pierre and Miquelon																		
North and Central America																		
Argentina																		
Bolivia																		
Brazil																		
Chile																		
Colombia																		
Ecuador																		
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)																		
French Guiana																		
Guyana																		
Paraguay																		
Peru																		
Suriname																		
Uruguay																		
Venezuela																		
South America																		

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 1

U.S.-Billed and Foreign-Billed Facilities IMTS Traffic - By Foreign Point

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

Foreign Point	(a)				(b)				(c)				(d)				(e)				(f)				(g)				(h)				(i)			
	Customer Revenue				Minutes Completed on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks				Minutes Completed on Foreign Mobile Networks				Total Minutes Completed on Foreign Networks				Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks				Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Mobile Networks				Total Settlement Payouts				Minutes				Settlement Receipts			
Afghanistan																																				
Bangladesh																																				
Bhutan																																				
Brunei																																				
Burma																																				
Cambodia																																				
Chagos Archipelago																																				
China																																				
French Southern and Antarctic Lands																																				
Hong Kong																																				
India																																				
Indonesia																																				
Japan																																				
Kazakhstan																																				
Korea, North																																				
Korea, South																																				
Kyrgyzstan																																				
Laos																																				
Macau																																				
Malaysia																																				
Maldives																																				
Mongolia																																				
Nepal																																				
Pakistan																																				
Philippines																																				
Singapore																																				
Sri Lanka																																				
Taiwan																																				
Tajikistan																																				
Thailand																																				
Timor-Leste																																				
Turkmenistan																																				
Uzbekistan																																				
Vietnam																																				
Asia																																				

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 1

U.S.-Billed and Foreign-Billed Facilities IMTS Traffic - By Foreign Point

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

	Foreign Point	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
		Customer Revenue	Minutes Completed on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks	Minutes Completed on Foreign Mobile Networks	Total Minutes Completed on Foreign Networks	U.S.-Billed IMTS		Settlement Payouts	Minutes	Settlement Receipts
						Settlement Payouts for Call	Completion on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks			
	Australia									
	Cook Islands									
	Fiji									
	French Polynesia									
	Holy See									
	Kiribati									
	Marshall Islands									
	Micronesia, Federated States of									
	Nauru									
	New Caledonia									
	New Zealand									
	Niue									
	Norfolk Island									
	Palau									
	Papua New Guinea									
	Samoa									
	Solomon Islands									
	Tonga									
	Tuvalu									
	Vanuatu									
	Wallis and Futuna									
	Oceania									

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 1

U.S.-Billed and Foreign-Billed Facilities IMTS Traffic - By Foreign Point

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		(e)		(f)		(g)		(h)		(i)	
Foreign Point	Customer Revenue		Minutes Completed on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks		Minutes Completed on Foreign Mobile Networks		Total Minutes Completed on Foreign Networks		Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks		Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Mobile Networks		Total Settlement Payouts		Minutes		Settlement Receipts	
Albania																		
Armenia																		
Azerbaijan																		
Belarus																		
Bosnia and Herzegovina																		
Bulgaria																		
Croatia																		
Czech Republic																		
Estonia																		
Georgia																		
Hungary																		
Kosovo																		
Latvia																		
Lithuania																		
Macedonia																		
Moldova																		
Montenegro																		
Poland																		
Romania																		
Russia																		
Serbia																		
Slovakia																		
Slovenia																		
Ukraine																		
Eastern Europe																		

Traffic and Revenue Report
Schedule 1
U.S.-Billed and Foreign-Billed Facilities IMTS Traffic - By Foreign Point

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

	(a)	U.S.-Billed IMTS										(i)
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)				
Foreign Point	Customer Revenue	Minutes Completed on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks	Minutes Completed on Foreign Mobile Networks	Total Minutes Completed on Foreign Networks	Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Fixed-Line Networks	Settlement Payouts for Call Completion on Foreign Mobile Networks	Total Settlement Payouts	Minutes	Settlement Receipts			
Antarctica												
Global Mobile Satellite System (GMSS)												
Inmarsat: SNAC												
Maritime - Atlantic												
Maritime - other oceans												
Maritime - Pacific												
Other Regions												
Total All Points												

Uncompensated Call Completion Services

World-Total Minutes

(j) U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS
- Minutes completed on foreign networks for which there is no settlement payout:

(k) Foreign-Billed IMTS
- Minutes for which there is no settlement receipt:

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 2

World-Total Data for U.S.-Billed and Traditional Transiting IMTS

Filing Date: Reporting Period:

		World Totals	
		Minutes	Customer Revenue
1	U.S.-Billed IMTS – By Routing Arrangement		
1.A	Total U.S.-Billed Facilities IMTS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1.B	Total IMTS Resale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1.T	Total U.S.-Billed IMTS [= 1.A + 1.B]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1.NR	Percentage of Customer Revenue in Line 1.T that is Non-Route-Specific Revenue		<input type="text"/> %
2	U.S.-Billed IMTS – By Customer Category		
2.A	Residential and Mass Market	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.B	Business and Government	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.C	U.S. Resellers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.D	Reoriginated Foreign Traffic	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2 T	Total U.S.-Billed IMTS [= 2.A + 2.B + 2.C + 2.D]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	Traditional Transiting IMTS		
3.T	Total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Note: Entries on Line 1.T should equal entries on Line 2.T.

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 3

International Private Line Service

Filing Date: Reporting Period:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	International Private Line Services			
	Service Not Provided Over Resold Facilities		Service Provided Over Resold Facilities	
Foreign Point	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits
Andorra				
Austria				
Belgium				
Cyprus				
Denmark				
Finland				
France				
Germany				
Gibraltar				
Greece				
Greenland				
Iceland				
Ireland				
Italy				
Liechtenstein				
Luxembourg				
Malta				
Monaco				
Netherlands				
Norway				
Portugal				
San Marino				
Spain				
Sweden				
Switzerland				
Turkey				
United Kingdom				
Western Europe				

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 3

International Private Line Service

Filing Date: Reporting Period:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	International Private Line Services			
	Service Not Provided Over Resold Facilities		Service Provided Over Resold Facilities	
Foreign Point	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits
Algeria				
Angola				
Benin				
Botswana				
Burkina Faso				
Burundi				
Cameroon				
Canary Island				
Cape Verde				
Central African Republic				
Chad				
Comoros				
Congo, Democratic Republic of the				
Congo, Republic of the				
Cote d'Ivoire				
Djibouti				
Egypt				
Equatorial Guinea				
Eritrea				
Ethiopia				
Gabon				
Gambia, The				
Ghana				
Guinea				
Guinea-Bissau				
Kenya				
Lesotho				
Liberia				
Libya				
Madagascar				

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 3

International Private Line Service

Filing Date: Reporting Period:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	International Private Line Services			
	Service Not Provided Over Resold Facilities		Service Provided Over Resold Facilities	
Foreign Point	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits
Malawi				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mauritius				
Mayotte				
Morocco				
Mozambique				
Namibia				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Reunion				
Rwanda				
Saint Helena				
Sao Tome and Principe				
Senegal				
Seychelles				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Sudan				
Swaziland				
Tanzania				
Togo				
Tunisia				
Uganda				
Western Sahara				
Zambia				
Zimbabwe				
Africa				

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 3

International Private Line Service

Filing Date: Reporting Period:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	International Private Line Services			
	Service Not Provided Over Resold Facilities		Service Provided Over Resold Facilities	
Foreign Point	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits
Bahrain				
Iran				
Iraq				
Israel				
Jordan				
Kuwait				
Lebanon				
Oman				
Qatar				
Saudi Arabia				
Syria				
United Arab Emirates				
Yemen				
Middle East				
Anguilla				
Antigua and Barbuda				
Aruba				
Bahamas, The				
Barbados				
Bermuda				
Cayman Islands				
Cuba				
Dominica				
Dominican Republic				
French Overseas Departments				
Grenada				
Guadeloupe				
Haiti				
Jamaica				
Montserrat				
Netherlands Antilles				
Saint Kitts and Nevis				
Saint Lucia				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Turks and Caicos Islands				
Virgin Islands, British				
Caribbean				

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 3

International Private Line Service

Filing Date: Reporting Period:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	International Private Line Services			
	Service Not Provided Over Resold Facilities		Service Provided Over Resold Facilities	
Foreign Point	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits
Belize				
Canada				
Costa Rica				
El Salvador				
Guatemala				
Honduras				
Mexico				
Nicaragua				
Panama				
Saint Pierre and Miquelon				
North and Central America				
Argentina				
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Chile				
Colombia				
Ecuador				
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)				
French Guiana				
Guyana				
Paraguay				
Peru				
Suriname				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
South America				

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 3

International Private Line Service

Filing Date: Reporting Period:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	International Private Line Services			
	Service Not Provided Over Resold Facilities		Service Provided Over Resold Facilities	
Foreign Point	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits
Afghanistan				
Bangladesh				
Bhutan				
Brunei				
Burma				
Cambodia				
Chagos Archipelago				
China				
French Southern and Antarctic Lands				
Hong Kong				
India				
Indonesia				
Japan				
Kazakhstan				
Korea, North				
Korea, South				
Kyrgyzstan				
Laos				
Macau				
Malaysia				
Maldives				
Mongolia				
Nepal				
Pakistan				
Philippines				
Singapore				
Sri Lanka				
Taiwan				
Tajikistan				
Thailand				
Timor-Leste				
Turkmenistan				
Uzbekistan				
Vietnam				
Asia				

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 3

International Private Line Service

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	International Private Line Services			
	Service Not Provided Over Resold Facilities		Service Provided Over Resold Facilities	
Foreign Point	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits
Australia				
Cook Islands				
Fiji				
French Polynesia				
Holy See				
Kiribati				
Marshall Islands				
Micronesia, Federated States of				
Nauru				
New Caledonia				
New Zealand				
Niue				
Norfolk Island				
Palau				
Papua New Guinea				
Samoa				
Solomon Islands				
Tonga				
Tuvalu				
Vanuatu				
Wallis and Futuna				
Oceania				

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 3

International Private Line Service

Filing Date: Reporting Period:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	International Private Line Services			
	Service Not Provided Over Resold Facilities		Service Provided Over Resold Facilities	
Foreign Point	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits
Albania				
Armenia				
Azerbaijan				
Belarus				
Bosnia and Herzegovina				
Bulgaria				
Croatia				
Czech Republic				
Estonia				
Georgia				
Hungary				
Kosovo				
Latvia				
Lithuania				
Macedonia				
Moldova				
Montenegro				
Poland				
Romania				
Russia				
Serbia				
Slovakia				
Slovenia				
Ukraine				
Eastern Europe				

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 3

International Private Line Service

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	International Private Line Services			
	Service Not Provided Over Resold Facilities		Service Provided Over Resold Facilities	
Foreign Point	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits	Customer Revenue	64 Kbps equivalent Circuits
Antarctica				
Global Mobile Satellite System (GMSS)				
Inmarsat: SNAC				
Maritime - Atlantic				
Maritime - other oceans				
Maritime - Pacific				
Other Regions				
Total All Points				

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 4

International Miscellaneous Services

Filing Date: Reporting Period:

World-Total
Customer
Revenue

Miscellaneous Service # 1

1 Name of Miscellaneous Service

2 Description of Miscellaneous Service

3 Revenue for reporting period

Miscellaneous Service # 2

1 Name of Miscellaneous Service

2 Description of Miscellaneous Service

3 Revenue for reporting period

Traffic and Revenue Report
Schedule 4
International Miscellaneous Services

Filing Date: Reporting Period:

**World-Total
Customer
Revenue**

Miscellaneous Service # 3

1 Name of Miscellaneous Service

2 Description of Miscellaneous Service

3 Revenue for reporting period

Miscellaneous Service # 4

1 Name of Miscellaneous Service

2 Description of Miscellaneous Service

3 Revenue for reporting period

Traffic and Revenue Report

Schedule 4

International Miscellaneous Services

Filing Date: Reporting Period:

**World-Total
Customer
Revenue**

Miscellaneous Service # 5

1 Name of Miscellaneous Service

2 Description of Miscellaneous Service

3 Revenue for reporting period

Miscellaneous Service # 6

1 Name of Miscellaneous Service

2 Description of Miscellaneous Service

3 Revenue for reporting period

Appendix E: Circuit Status Report (Schedule 5)

Circuit Status Report

Schedule 5

Circuit Capacity on Owned International Facilities

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

Foreign Point	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Cable		Satellite		Terrestrial	
	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents
Andorra						
Austria						
Belgium						
Cyprus						
Denmark						
Finland						
France						
Germany						
Gibraltar						
Greece						
Greenland						
Iceland						
Ireland						
Italy						
Liechtenstein						
Luxembourg						
Malta						
Monaco						
Netherlands						
Norway						
Portugal						
San Marino						
Spain						
Sweden						
Switzerland						
Turkey						
United Kingdom						
Western Europe						

Circuit Status Report

Schedule 5

Circuit Capacity on Owned International Facilities

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

Foreign Point	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Cable		Satellite		Terrestrial	
	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents
Algeria						
Angola						
Benin						
Botswana						
Burkina Faso						
Burundi						
Cameroon						
Canary Island						
Cape Verde						
Central African Republic						
Chad						
Comoros						
Congo, Democratic Republic of the						
Congo, Republic of the						
Cote d'Ivoire						
Djibouti						
Egypt						
Equatorial Guinea						
Eritrea						
Ethiopia						
Gabon						
Gambia, The						
Ghana						
Guinea						
Guinea-Bissau						
Kenya						
Lesotho						
Liberia						
Libya						
Madagascar						

Circuit Status Report

Schedule 5

Circuit Capacity on Owned International Facilities

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

Foreign Point	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Cable		Satellite		Terrestrial	
	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents
Malawi						
Mali						
Mauritania						
Mauritius						
Mayotte						
Morocco						
Mozambique						
Namibia						
Niger						
Nigeria						
Reunion						
Rwanda						
Saint Helena						
Sao Tome and Principe						
Senegal						
Seychelles						
Sierra Leone						
Somalia						
South Africa						
Sudan						
Swaziland						
Tanzania						
Togo						
Tunisia						
Uganda						
Western Sahara						
Zambia						
Zimbabwe						
Africa						

Circuit Status Report

Schedule 5

Circuit Capacity on Owned International Facilities

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

Foreign Point	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Cable		Satellite		Terrestrial	
	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents
Bahrain						
Iran						
Iraq						
Israel						
Jordan						
Kuwait						
Lebanon						
Oman						
Qatar						
Saudi Arabia						
Syria						
United Arab Emirates						
Yemen						
Middle East						
Anguilla						
Antigua and Barbuda						
Aruba						
Bahamas, The						
Barbados						
Bermuda						
Cayman Islands						
Cuba						
Dominica						
Dominican Republic						
French Overseas Departments						
Grenada						
Guadeloupe						
Haiti						
Jamaica						
Montserrat						
Netherlands Antilles						
Saint Kitts and Nevis						
Saint Lucia						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						
Trinidad and Tobago						
Turks and Caicos Islands						
Virgin Islands, British						
Caribbean						

Circuit Status Report

Schedule 5

Circuit Capacity on Owned International Facilities

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

Foreign Point	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Cable		Satellite		Terrestrial	
	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents
Belize						
Canada						
Costa Rica						
El Salvador						
Guatemala						
Honduras						
Mexico						
Nicaragua						
Panama						
Saint Pierre and Miquelon						
North and Central America						
Argentina						
Bolivia						
Brazil						
Chile						
Colombia						
Ecuador						
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)						
French Guiana						
Guyana						
Paraguay						
Peru						
Suriname						
Uruguay						
Venezuela						
South America						

Circuit Status Report

Schedule 5

Circuit Capacity on Owned International Facilities

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

Foreign Point	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Cable		Satellite		Terrestrial	
	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents
Afghanistan						
Bangladesh						
Bhutan						
Brunei						
Burma						
Cambodia						
Chagos Archipelago						
China						
French Southern and Antarctic Lands						
Hong Kong						
India						
Indonesia						
Japan						
Kazakhstan						
Korea, North						
Korea, South						
Kyrgyzstan						
Laos						
Macau						
Malaysia						
Maldives						
Mongolia						
Nepal						
Pakistan						
Philippines						
Singapore						
Sri Lanka						
Taiwan						
Tajikistan						
Thailand						
Timor-Leste						
Turkmenistan						
Uzbekistan						
Vietnam						
Asia						

Circuit Status Report

Schedule 5

Circuit Capacity on Owned International Facilities

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

Foreign Point	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Cable		Satellite		Terrestrial	
	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents
Australia						
Cook Islands						
Fiji						
French Polynesia						
Holy See						
Kiribati						
Marshall Islands						
Micronesia, Federated States of						
Nauru						
New Caledonia						
New Zealand						
Niue						
Norfolk Island						
Palau						
Papua New Guinea						
Samoa						
Solomon Islands						
Tonga						
Tuvalu						
Vanuatu						
Wallis and Futuna						
Oceania						

Circuit Status Report

Schedule 5

Circuit Capacity on Owned International Facilities

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

Foreign Point	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Cable		Satellite		Terrestrial	
	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Active Circuits 64 kbps equivalents	Idle Circuits 64 kbps equivalents
Albania						
Armenia						
Azerbaijan						
Belarus						
Bosnia and Herzegovina						
Bulgaria						
Croatia						
Czech Republic						
Estonia						
Georgia						
Hungary						
Kosovo						
Latvia						
Lithuania						
Macedonia						
Moldova						
Montenegro						
Poland						
Romania						
Russia						
Serbia						
Slovakia						
Slovenia						
Ukraine						
Eastern Europe						

Circuit Status Report

Schedule 5

Circuit Capacity on Owned International Facilities

Filing Date:

Reporting Period:

Foreign Point	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Cable		Satellite		Terrestrial	
	Active Circuits	Idle Circuits	Active Circuits	Idle Circuits	Active Circuits	Idle Circuits
	64 kbps equivalents	64 kbps equivalents	64 kbps equivalents	64 kbps equivalents	64 kbps equivalents	64 kbps equivalents
Antarctica						
Global Mobile Satellite System (GMSS)						
Inmarsat: SNAC						
Maritime - Atlantic						
Maritime - other oceans						
Maritime - Pacific						
Other Regions						
Total All Points						

Appendix F: Certification Form

FCC Report 43.62

CERTIFICATION

I certify that I am an officer of _____ [Company Name]. I swear, under penalty of perjury, that I have examined the foregoing report and that to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, all requested information has been provided, that all statements of fact contained in this report are true, and that said report is an accurate statement of the affairs of _____ [Company Name] with respect to the data set forth herein for the period from _____ [Beginning Date of the Reporting Period] to _____ [Ending Date of the Reporting Period].

PRINTED NAME: _____POSITION: _____SIGNATURE: _____DATE: _____

(A person who willfully makes a false statement in the report can be punished by fine or imprisonment under the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. 220(e) or Title 18 of the United States Code.)

CONTACT PERSON: _____TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____